



VANAVUN,

the traditional ceremony chant
sung by ladies at Yajnopavit and Vivaha ceremonies
in Kashmiri Pandit families

SHIV NATH HUNDOO

The "*Vanavun*", as a whole, stands unique and peerless amid the folk-literatures of the Indian people, not only for its substance and stature, but also for the detailed and systematic treatment of the themes it deals with and, above all, for the melody and devotional fervour of the songs that constitute this great lore. In these songs are enshrined the traditional beliefs and time-honoured customs and conventions of the Kashmiri Pandit community, their social and cultural ethos and the values they cherish, their pulsating love of life and nature and, last but not least, their catholicity and their egalitarian outlook and perceptions which, indeed, enabled them to stand firmly on a high moral pedestal through the sunshine and shadow of history. Verily do these songs embody the outpourings of a small but significant segment of the Indian people, proud of their identity and their cultural heritage, and widely known and respected for their intellectual stature, their lofty attainments in human knowledge and thought over a vast span of time, and the invaluable contributions they made to Indian thought and literature since the dawn of history.

Cover photo shows a Kashmiri Pandit wedding in the early 20th century.

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VANAVUN,

the traditional ceremony chant sung by ladies
at Yajnopavit and Vivaha ceremonies
in Kashmiri Pandit families,
compiled by the late Srimati Janaki Devi.

Edited and annotated
by
Shiv Nath Hundoo

With a Foreword by
Padmasri J. N. Kaul

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VANAVUN,

a great concourse of Kashmiri folk-songs
constituting the traditional ceremony chant,
sung in chorus by ladies, in a solemn musical tune,
associated with the Sāmavedic legacy,
at *Yajñopavit* and *Vivāha* ceremonies
in Kashmiri Pandit families:

complete and unabridged,
compiled by the late Srimati Janaki Devi
with procedural notes and guidelines,
and edited and annotated, together with an exposition
on “Kashmiri in Devanagari Script: the Language,
its Transcription, Transliteration and Pronunciation”,

by

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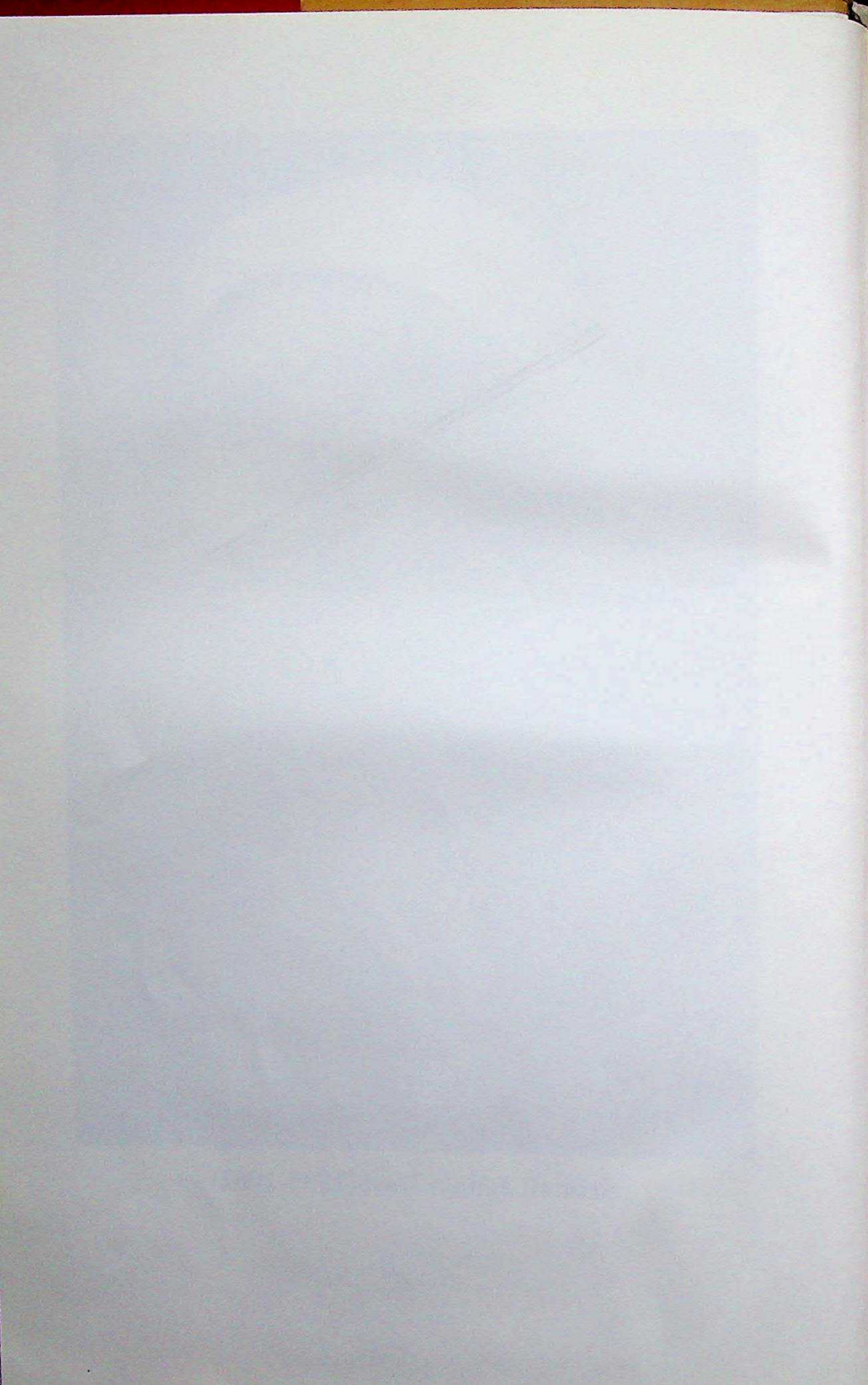
DEDICATED

to the hallowed memory of my revered mother
who was an icon of our cultural heritage,
widely known and held in reverence
for her piety, wisdom and versatility
and as the doyen of the *Vanavun*-lore
which she orally dictated to me in its entirety,
along with procedural notes and guidelines,
to preserve this great lore for posterity
as a permanent monument of our cultural heritage.

G.M. College of Education
Rajapalayam
Tamil Nadu
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Page: 1



Srimati Janaki Devi (1895-1962)



Contents

	<u>Pages</u>
1. Foreword 3 (i - iii)
2. Preface 15 (i - xv)
3. Introduction 17 (xvi - xxxii)
4. Kashmiri in Devanagari Script - A Note on the Language, its Transcription, Transliteration and Pronunciation 23 (i - xxiii)
5. <i>VANAVUN</i> (the complete text of the lore, in Devanagari script) preceded by <i>Viśaya-anukramaṇikā</i> (list of contents) and <i>Uccāraṇatālikā</i> (key to pronunciation) 155 (1 - 155)

Contents

1	Foreword	1
2	1. Introduction	2
3	2. Theoretical background	3
4	3. Methodology	4
5	4. Results and discussion	5
6	5. Conclusion	6
7	6. References	7
8	7. Appendix	8
9	8. Bibliography	9
10	9. Index	10
11	10. Glossary	11
12	11. List of figures	12
13	12. List of tables	13
14	13. Summary	14
15	14. Acknowledgements	15
16	15. Declaration of interest	16
17	16. Funding	17
18	17. Data availability	18
19	18. Ethics approval	19
20	19. Author contributions	20
21	20. Competing interests	21
22	21. Additional information	22
23	22. Correspondence	23
24	23. Email	24
25	24. Web address	25
26	25. Telephone	26
27	26. Fax	27
28	27. Postal address	28
29	28. Mailing list	29
30	29. Distribution list	30
31	30. Distribution list	31
32	31. Distribution list	32
33	32. Distribution list	33
34	33. Distribution list	34
35	34. Distribution list	35
36	35. Distribution list	36
37	36. Distribution list	37
38	37. Distribution list	38
39	38. Distribution list	39
40	39. Distribution list	40
41	40. Distribution list	41
42	41. Distribution list	42
43	42. Distribution list	43
44	43. Distribution list	44
45	44. Distribution list	45
46	45. Distribution list	46
47	46. Distribution list	47
48	47. Distribution list	48
49	48. Distribution list	49
50	49. Distribution list	50
51	50. Distribution list	51
52	51. Distribution list	52
53	52. Distribution list	53
54	53. Distribution list	54
55	54. Distribution list	55
56	55. Distribution list	56
57	56. Distribution list	57
58	57. Distribution list	58
59	58. Distribution list	59
60	59. Distribution list	60
61	60. Distribution list	61
62	61. Distribution list	62
63	62. Distribution list	63
64	63. Distribution list	64
65	64. Distribution list	65
66	65. Distribution list	66
67	66. Distribution list	67
68	67. Distribution list	68
69	68. Distribution list	69
70	69. Distribution list	70
71	70. Distribution list	71
72	71. Distribution list	72
73	72. Distribution list	73
74	73. Distribution list	74
75	74. Distribution list	75
76	75. Distribution list	76
77	76. Distribution list	77
78	77. Distribution list	78
79	78. Distribution list	79
80	79. Distribution list	80
81	80. Distribution list	81
82	81. Distribution list	82
83	82. Distribution list	83
84	83. Distribution list	84
85	84. Distribution list	85
86	85. Distribution list	86
87	86. Distribution list	87
88	87. Distribution list	88
89	88. Distribution list	89
90	89. Distribution list	90
91	90. Distribution list	91
92	91. Distribution list	92
93	92. Distribution list	93
94	93. Distribution list	94
95	94. Distribution list	95
96	95. Distribution list	96
97	96. Distribution list	97
98	97. Distribution list	98
99	98. Distribution list	99
100	99. Distribution list	100

Jagan Nath Kaul
President



SOS CHILDREN'S VILLAGES OF INDIA

Foreword

The corpus of Kashmiri folk-literature, comprising folk-tales, proverbs and sayings, riddles, myths, legends, doggerel verses and folk-songs etc., is amazingly rich. Though over the years many literary contributions have been made to preserve the traditional folk-heritage of the Kashmiri Pandits by numerous foreign and Indian writers, yet, however, for a work on folk-songs we had to wait until now - the dawn of the 21st century. It is presented here, for the first time, in this beautiful and evocative volume by Sri Shiv Nath Hundoo. This complete and unabridged text of songs is a salute to the memory of the many generations of Kashmiri ladies who chanted these songs on very auspicious occasions which enabled this folk-tradition to pass on from generation to generation.

Back in my own childhood, I remember this lady with the most soulful voice, who my mother would call '*Kongded*'. She would be specially invited by many Kashmiri Pandit families to start the traditional ceremony chant. This is sung in chorus by the womenfolk in a solemn musical tone, associated with the Samavedic legacy, at the '*Yajnopavit*' ceremony or the '*Vivaha*' ceremony of daughters and sons - always beginning with '*Herize*'. Traditionally known as '*Vanavun*', these songs embody the richness of feelings and expression of a small



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but significant segment of the Indian people proud of their cultural heritage and widely known for their intellectual stature and the valuable contributions they made to the development of Indian thought and literature over the ages.

These songs constitute a relic of the ancient folk-lore, though they went through changes in linguistic expression from time to time. A lot more was added to give the ceremonial chant a measure of perfection in tune with the prevailing socio-cultural environment of the times. Their importance and value as a source of knowledge on the socio-cultural history of the people of Kashmir is far-reaching. It is therefore gratifying to note that this precious thousand-year-old collection of songs has somehow withstood the ravages of time and is now preserved here in all its depth and glory.

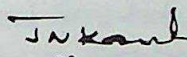
The work of Shiv Nath Hundoo gains tremendous significance as an effort to rescue and restore an ancient and irreplaceable tradition. Here one acknowledges with great admiration his love and commitment to the memory of his mother Srimati Janaki Devi and his courage and endeavour for taking this difficult work to a successful completion with this book.

As one reads the songs, the mind reminisces about the pristine lakes and springs, surrounding snow-capped mountains, the vast greens and orchards, pure air and its fresh fragrance - the almost matchless scenic beauty of Kashmir. The heart fills with nostalgia, but is lightened with the thought of the beautiful ceremony that would enfold with the lyrics of the *Vanavun*. One is again carried into the flow of the chant.

Of significant importance, too, is Sri Hundoo's exposition on '*Kashmiri in Devanagari Script*'. The scheme evolved by him and the exposition he has given on this subject appears to be a consummate piece of imagination, talent and workmanship.

Appended to his work on the *Vanavun*, his treatise on transcription of Kashmiri in Devanagari and its transliteration in Roman is expected to set at rest the outstanding problems experienced in this sphere by the Kashmiri-speaking people in general and the Kashmiri Pandit community in particular for nearly a century.

In conclusion, what we have here is a notable literary work, prudently conceived and meticulously carried out and achieved with a dexterity and thoroughness that such an arduous work demands. Great credit goes to Sri Shiv Nath Hundoo for this accomplishment and contribution to Kashmiri language and literature. With the lyrics of the '*Vanavun*' preserved, one hopes that these auspicious songs embodying and protecting our traditional cultural heritage will continue to enchant and be passed on to our future generations.



JN Kaul

November 21, 2005

PREFACE

IN MEMORY OF MY MOTHER JANAKI DEVI

A year and a half before she passed away, my revered mother Janaki Devi (1895-1962), who had by then already dictated to me the entire *Vanvun*-lore, along with the necessary procedural notes and guidelines, for the benefit of readers, called me one fine morning and said, "The great concourse of the folk-songs constituting what is known as *Vanavun*, which I have dictated to you, represents a complete and unabridged version of the centuries-old *Vanvun*-lore, updated and amended from time to time, till recent times, in tune with the socio-cultural requirements of the community. The latest amendments are those that were introduced by me, about twenty-five years ago, when I incorporated in its structure a few *līlās* from Krishna Razdan's great work, the "*Śiva-pariṇaya*", to form part of the *Pośa-pūzā* and *Śiva-bukṣa* sections, while a few more were incorporated by me elsewhere in the *Vanavun*. Typically appropriate, these amendments embellished the contours of the sections concerned while further sublimating the grandeur of the lore as a whole, and soon did these amendments become an integral part of the *Vanavun*."

She paused for a moment and added, "Having for long been sentimentally associated with this great folk-genre and its rendition, I have been in the forefront of those who are supposed to be well-versed in the lore and its procedural details, and often have I been called upon to say the last word on matters pertaining to this folk-genre and its nuances whenever opinions happened to differ. I am, however, inclined to believe that the present generation marks a watershed, as it were, for while the *Vanavun* appears to have by now attained the

highest-ever measure of perfection, proficiency in this lore is likely to decline and become more and more scarce with the passage of time while dependence on a written text would correspondingly become more and more pronounced in days to come. In any case, this great folk-lore, which has so far come down to us by word of mouth, may not survive for long in its entirety. Verily do I, therefore, look upon you to go ahead with the manuscript, now shaped to perfection, and publish the *Vanavun*, as early as possible, for the benefit of posterity. I may be no more by the time you are able to do so, but my blessings will always be with you." Tears trickled down my cheeks, past my understanding; her words turned out to be prophetic.

Comforting me with a smile so thoughtful, yet so sweet and soothing, she said, "Take it easy, my son, for I can well imagine the time it is likely to take, bearing particularly in mind your zest for perfection in any work you undertake, while your official responsibilities and the preoccupations at home would leave you with hardly any time to devote to a literary work of the kind I have entrusted to you. Yet, knowing that my wish is more than a command to you, I am sure enough that you will accomplish this great task in accordance with my expectations and push it through as early as practicable. May Mother Bhavānī lead and guide you to success in this project which, indeed, would mark the completion of my own mission in life." These words from her gave me all the strength and confidence I needed to overcome the hurdles that stood in my way and to succeed in what I had now deemed to be my own mission in life.

Having stayed with me in Delhi for a year and a half, my mother returned to Srinagar at the outset of summer in 1961. There, after some time, she suddenly lost her health and, at the onset of winter, suffered a further breakdown with a serious heart-ailment from which she could not recover. Born on

Āśvina-kṛṣṇa-pañcamī in 1895, she left this mortal coil on *Pauṣa-kṛṣṇa-ekādaśī*, the 2nd of January, in 1962. All the time, however, during this long crisis, she never complained of pain or suffering. She lay fully in her senses and in peace sublime, continually in a state of meditation or in subconsciousness, listening and speaking at times, till her last breath, and gave all the necessary instructions for her last rites on the last day of her life. She had lived a saintly life and died a saintly death.

A great soul in every sense, Janaki Devi was an institution in herself, a living symbol of the culture and cultural heritage of the community, widely known and respected, not only for her piety and austerity but also for her erudition and versatility, even though she had had no formal education whatever. Her store of wit and wisdom was immense; her memory was prodigious. Her knowledge of our *karma-kāṇḍa* and our social customs, conventions and traditions was profound. Her familiarity with the scriptures in general and with the great Upanishads, as also the *Rāmāyaṇa* and the *Mahābhārata*, was remarkable, and so was her understanding of the *Bhagavadgītā*. All the ladies in our neighbourhood and those among our friends and relations would come and seek her advice about matters mundane and spiritual whenever and wherever there was a doubt. She was verily a beacon-light to all those who knew her.

Impelled by curiosity, after she had completed her dictations to me on the *Vanvun*-lore, I once said, "Mother, you have dictated to me nearly 1,200 verses, running into over 3,000 lines, from sheer memory, with unfaltering ease and confidence and in so orderly and systematic a manner as I could hardly ever imagine. I am filled with wonder as to how you could make it possible." She smiled sweetly and replied, "The secret of a good memory is attention, and attention to a subject depends upon our interest in it. We rarely forget that which has made a deep impression on our minds. Thus, the

true art of memory is the art of attention. The chanting of the *Vanavun* by wise and venerable ladies had left a profound impression on my mind when I was young. The sublimity of thought and expression which permeates the entire structure of the folk-songs constituting this great lore deeply appealed to my mind. Nay, in these songs I found enshrined our time-honoured beliefs and customs, our social and cultural ethos and the values we cherish, let alone the catholicity of our ancestors, their egalitarian outlook and perceptions, and their pulsating love of life and nature, which we have inherited and are the hallmark of our community. The *Vanavun* thus revealed to me our identity and our cultural heritage, and left an indelible imprint on my mind. I learnt this lore with diligence from those venerable ladies and, by the time I turned thirty, I had the entire *Vanavun*-lore on the tip of my tongue."

Having lost my mother so soon after she had completed her dictations on the *Vanavun* and bereft of her love, her counsel and guidance, I felt extremely lonely and helpless for a long time to come. A sense of despondency and desolation gripped my mind in so far as execution of my own work on the subject was concerned. When I finally recovered from the shock and woke up to the urgency of the project, the pressure of official duties and the preoccupations at home, with my children still young, persistently stood in my way, hardly ever leaving me with any time for study and reflection on those aspects which I had intended to deal with. Three long decades thus rolled by until I reached the turning-point at end-1993, by which time I had carried out all my major mundane responsibilities in life. This was long after my retirement from Shaw Wallace & Company Ltd. in 1984, which was soon followed by a further stint of active professional life that lasted for a decade. It was thus in 1994 that I could finally put my hand to the plough and could complete my work on the *Vanavun* around end-1998. My mother's blessings had given me all the strength and confidence I needed to accomplish my

mission, and it was indeed as though Mother Bhavāni had thus bestowed upon me a long enough day to complete the unfinished task, much to my satisfaction, in the autumn of my life though.

The necessity for evolving a rational, scientific and foolproof scheme for transcription of Kashmiri in Devanāgarī script and for its transliteration in Roman had struck my mind in my student days; yet I happened to take it easy until, at last, it stared me in the face. Confronted by the prospect of writing a script in Kashmiri of so large a concourse of folk-songs as the *Vanavun*, comprising over 3,000 lines, I felt impelled to take it up in the first instance. After a painstaking study and research I was able, in the long run, to formulate a scheme and set it down systematically in my note on “*Kashmiri in Devanāgarī Script: the Language, its Transcription, Transliteration and Pronunciation*”, completed about mid-1996, which has been appended to my work on the *Vanavun*. As already stated in the said Note, it is this scheme for transcription and transliteration which I have adopted throughout the entire work, including the text of the lore.

It will be observed that the text of the *Vanavun* is divided in three *Khaṇḍas* or parts. Each *Khaṇḍa* has been divided into *Bhāgas* or sections, while each *Bhāga* lies divided into a number of *Sargas* or subsections. *Khaṇḍa* I deals with *Livun*, *Mānzirāt*, *Divagon* and *Kanyā-saṁskāra* (*Kori-divagon*). *Khaṇḍa* II deals with *Vivāha-saṁskāra*, say *Kanyā-vivāha* and *Putra-vivāha*, while *Khaṇḍa* III deals exclusively with *Yajñopavīt* or *Mekhalā-saṁskāra*.

Bhāgas I, II and III of *Khaṇḍa* I (that is to say *Livun*, *Mānzirāt* and *Divagon*) are common to *Putra-vivāha*, *Kanyā-vivāha* and *Mekhalā-saṁskāra*. Similarly, *Sarga* II (entitled *Prepyun*) of *Bhāga* IV in *Khaṇḍa* I is common to *Putra-vivāha*, *Kanyā-vivāha* and *Mekhalā-saṁskāra*. Again, *Sarga* XX (entitled *Yūg*) of *Bhāga* I in *Khaṇḍa* II is also

common to *Putra-vivāha*, *Kanyā-vivāha* and *Mekhalā-samī skara*. These points have been duly highlighted not only in the *Viśaya-anukramaṇikā* preceding the *Vanavun* text but also in the foot-notes at the end of the *Bhāgas* or *Sargas* concerned, as the case may be, in the *Vanavun* text itself, leaving no room whatever for an oversight or error.

In so far as the *Yajñopavīt* ceremony is concerned, while the *Vanavun* recitations at the *Divā gon* ritual conform entirely to *Bhāga III* of *Khaṇḍa I*, without any change or alteration as already explained above, *Sargas I, II* and *III* of the said *Bhāga III* of *Khaṇḍa I* are repeated on the day of the *Mekhalā-samī skāra* itself. In fact, the *Mekhalā*-related *kriyā* on that day commences with the recitation of the said *Sargas I, II* and *III*, one after another, with the only difference that the words *Divā gon* and *Divā gonas* in the said *Sargas* are substituted by the words *Hum* and *Humas* respectively. For instance, the phrases *Divā gon-jāyi livun*, *Divaygonas livāse* and *Divaygonas livā novumay* appearing in *Sarga I* are substituted by the phrases *Humā ci-jāyi livun*, *Humas-kyutuy livāse* and *Humas-kyutuy livā novumay* respectively, and so on. This has already been explained in *Bhāga II* of *Khaṇḍa III* in the *Vanavun* text, which thereafter commences its *Bhāga III* (in *Khaṇḍa III*) accordingly, repeating the aforesaid three *Sargas* duly amended as required.

Explanatory notes (hereinbefore referred to as 'foot-notes', as these were intended to be so) in respect of words, passages and captions so marked in the text of the *Vanvun*, in each of its three *Khaṇḍas* or parts, have been appended at the end of the respective *Khaṇḍas*. Among these *explanatory notes* will also be found the procedural notes and guidelines provided by my mother, wherever necessary, in the course of her dictations to me on the *Vanvun*-lore. These procedural notes and guidelines have been printed in italics to highlight their importance and to ensure that these are not missed or

overlooked through oversight or inadvertence during the ceremonials concerned.

A long Introduction has been given in the beginning, tracing the growth and development of the *Vanavun*-lore and highlighting the importance of this “oldest extant folk-genre of Kashmiri verse” in our socio-cultural fabric, besides its outstanding features and features of vivid interest which so exquisitely reveal our identity and our cultural heritage. As to the historical aspects of the *Vanavun*-lore, I could not find even a line on record anywhere by any scholar. I was thus impelled to refer some of my difficulties in this regard to that celebrated scholar Prof. P.N. Pushp (whom I had known since early 1948, when I had first met him at the Archaeological & Research Department in Srinagar) here in Delhi, during end-1995, and profited greatly by his illuminating exposition of these aspects of the *Vanavun*. At my request, however, he promised to look further into these and other aspects of the *Vanavun* and to publish his write-up on the subject in the “*Koshur Samachar*” in due course. Around mid-1996, he was kind enough to speak to me over the telephone one fine morning, telling me that he had already sent off his article for publication as planned, and expressed the hope that his exposition on the subject would go a long way to meet my requirements. This it certainly did, for I was able to utilize his elucidations with much advantage in my Introduction to the *Vanavun*, and felt deeply grateful for his kind and timely help. Most unfortunately, however, and much to my shock and grief as, indeed, of his countless admirers, this great scholar, who had embellished the literary firmament of Kashmir for half a century, passed away after a prolonged illness on 19th September, 1996, so soon after his illustrious article entitled “*Henzae: A Folk Genre Viewed Afresh*” had appeared in the August-1996 issue of the “*Koshur Samachar*”, marking the first-ever exposition on the *Vanavun*-lore in its different aspects, yet destined to be the last masterpiece of that literary master-mind.

I feel grateful to Dr. Shashi Shekhar Toshkhani for the inspiration I drew from his illuminating exposition on the origin and development of the Kashmiri language as set forth in great detail in his celebrated work, the "*Kashmiri Sāhitya kā Itihāś*" (published by the J. & K. Academy of Art, Culture & Languages, Jammu in 1985). His masterly disquisition completely dismantles the views held by Sir George A. Grierson and subsequently adopted by Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterji, ascribing Kashmiri to the Dardic branch of the Indo-Iranian group of languages, which themselves owe their origin to Sanskrit. Dr. Toshkhani's exposition goes to establish without any shadow of doubt that the Kashmiri language, while firmly rooted in Sanskrit like other Modern Indo-Aryan languages, yet holds a unique position among them inasmuch as it still preserves in itself a number of words and expressions and other lingual elements which can be traced back to Vedic Sanskrit of hoary antiquity, the Chhandas period. Nay, in the Kashmiri language are distinctly perceptible the different layers of stratification from the Chhandas down to the Pali-Prakrit stages of lineal growth and development of the other Modern Indo-Aryan languages. In fact, it is these and other glaring aspects of this language that made Grierson admit that "Kashmiri is a language which is very little known, but which is of great importance for the purpose of comparative philology." Be that as it may, Dr. Toshkhani's exposition does find a reflection in some sort in my Note on "*Kashmiri in Devanagari Script - the Language, its Transcription, Transliteration and Pronunciation*", incidentally though, for his exposition had no role to play in my said Note, nor would the topic itself so permit. Yet, by my own findings as embodied in my said disquisition (appended to this work), I was effortlessly driven in a direction which the celebrated scholar had so assiduously upheld and vindicated. Unwittingly, though not unwillingly, I thus found myself completely in agreement with him.

I am grateful to my learned friend Sri S.N. Pandita for the overwhelming response I received from him whenever I sought his help and assistance in connection with my work on the *Vanavun* after I had completed the text of the lore. No less, however, did I feel drawn to him for his erudition in so important and yet so less-known an area of study as the 'interface' or interaction between Western Indologists and Sanskrit scholars of Kashmir, who worked hand in hand for more than half a century, from 1875 till about 1940, in the vast field of Indological studies and research, with Kashmir as the nerve-centre of this great endeavour, which stirred up the attention of Indologists the world over, particularly in the West. While the said 'interface' thus passed for an epoch-making phenomenon in the domain of Indological studies and research, it inevitably shed in its train a flood of fresh light on the historical and cultural past of Kashmir as a citadel of Indian thought and culture since the dawn of history down to the thirteenth century A.D. and on the highest traditions of Kashmiri scholarship through the ages. Panditaji was kind enough to provide me with fresh insights into this aspect of our history in so far as the said 'interface' was concerned. It was during the Dogra rule in Kashmir, by and large in the course of the said 'interface' when the Valley was pulsating with intellectual and socio-cultural activity, that the current version of the *Vanavun* took shape, marking the highest-ever measure of perfection attained by this great lore. The feedback I thus received from this noted scholar as to the backdrop of the current version of the lore verily inspired my mind and helped me in accomplishing my work the way I did.

While I owe my sincerest thanks to my family for having fully shared my concerns and expectations, I am particularly beholden to my wife, Kamala, for the unfaltering support and encouragement I received from her, but for which it would have been well-nigh impossible for me to accomplish this work. With utmost grace and fortitude she endured the long hours of

silence and solitude that I needed almost every day for a number of years to plough my way through the troughs of the writing process, let alone the long spells of study and research that had preceded this endeavour and not unoften thereafter until the completion of this work.

I owe an apology to all those friends and relations of mine who have borne with me the inordinate delay in the publication of this work. Among them, however, I am particularly beholden to Sri Dinesh Kaul, Sri Som Nath Kalla and Sri Jawahar Lal Kharoo and, last but not least, to Dr. Ravi K. Jayee of Jammu, whose advice and assistance in times of need acted like a beacon to light up my path and to see me through.

The *Vanavun* text comprises 1,157 verses running into 3,005 lines. The structural break-up is given in Annexure-I hereto. As to the verses quoted from Krishna Razdan's "*Śiva-pariṣaya*" and incorporated in the *Vanavun*, these have duly been marked in the *Vanavun* text itself, in each case, in its foot-notes, and the necessary details are given in Annexure-II hereto.

My revered mother, at whose command I had undertaken this project, passed away long before the work could be completed. I can now only console myself by dedicating it to her sacred and hallowed memory.

Shiv Nath Hundoo

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24th March, 1999

P.S. (to Preface) :

After I had completed the work, I spent a couple of years, until end-2000, looking for a suitable arrangement for its publication. The diacritical marks used throughout the work, wherever necessary, called for a deft attention to ensure strict adherence to the written text. This particular requirement presented a difficult problem which now stared me in the face. Thanks to my son Sanjay, who then rose to the occasion and commenced feeding the entire work to his computer to ensure a flawless print, precisely matching the written text. Heavily preoccupied, he was constrained to make headway through a slow and steady process, and I had to bear with him on this. Much to my delight, however, he found his efforts crowned with a complete success that left nothing to be desired. I am grateful to Sanjay for the invaluable help and assistance I thus received from him through what happened to be a strenuous phase of this work.

Shiv Nath Hundoo

2nd December, 2004.

ANNEXURE - I

TO PREFACE TO THE *VANAVUN*
GIVING STRUCTURAL DETAILS ABOUT THE *VANAVUN* TEXT

Khanda	Bhaga	Sarga	Number of Verses	Verses \times Lines	Total lines	Sum total	Grand total
I	1st	1	6	6 \times 2	12		
		2	13	12 \times 2 , 1 \times 4	28		
		3	11	11 \times 2	22		
		4	9	9 \times 2	18	80	
	2nd	1	12	12 \times 2	24		
		2	57	47 \times 2 , 10 \times 4	134		
		3	8	7 \times 2 , 1 \times 4	18	176	
		3rd	1	10 \times 2	20		
		2	14	14 \times 2	28		
		3	23	7 \times 2 , 16 \times 4	78		
		4	2	2 \times 2	4		
		5	9	9 \times 2	18		
		6	6	6 \times 2	12		
		7	8	8 \times 2	16	176	
		4th	1	14 \times 2 , 26 \times 4	132		
		2	8	7 \times 2 , 1 \times 4	18		
		3	12	11 \times 2 , 1 \times 4	26		
		4	6	6 \times 2	12		
		5	8	8 \times 2	16		
		6	1	1 \times 2	2		
		7	6	5 \times 2 , 1 \times 4	14	220	652
II	1st	1	17	17 \times 2	34		
		2	13	13 \times 2	26		
		3	65	55 \times 2 , 10 \times 4	150		
		4	3	3 \times 2	6		
		5	7	7 \times 2	14		
		6	14	6 \times 2 , 8 \times 4	44		
		7	7	7 \times 2	14		
		8	28	23 \times 2 , 5 \times 4	66		
		9	12	3 \times 2 , 9 \times 4	42		
		10	8	8 \times 2	16		

ANNEXURE - I

(continued from last page)

Khanda	Bhaga	Sarga	Number of Verses	Verses × Lines	Total lines	Sum total	Grand total
II	1st	11	22	22×2	44		
		12	5	5×2	10		
		13	36	18×2 , 18×4	108		
		14	12	1×2 , 11×4	46		
		15	41	26×2 , 15×4	112		
		16	9	9×2	18		
		17	60	5×2 , 55×4	230		
		18	11	3×2 , 8×4	38		
		19	26	22×2 , 4×4	60		
		20	10	10×2	20		
		21	12	12×2	24		
		22	14	11×2 , 3×4	34	1,156	
	2nd	1	35	25×2 , 10×4	90		
		2	14	13×2 , 1×4	30		
		3	5	5×2	10		
		4	-	- -	-		
		5	7	7×2	14		
		6	10	10×2	20	164	1,320
III	1st	-	-	-	-		
	2nd	-	-	-	-		
	3rd	1	10	10×2	20		
		2	14	14×2	28		
		3	23	7×2 , 16×4	78		
		4	7	7×2	14		
		5	6	6×2	12		
		6	13	13×2	26		
		7	6	6×2	12		
		8	11	11×2	22		
		9	21	21×2	42		
		10	8	7×2 , 1×4	18		
		11	26	19×2 , 7×4	66		

ANNEXURE - I

(continued from last page)

Khanda	Bhaga	Sarga	Number of Verses	Verses × Lines	Total lines	Sum total	Grand total
III	3rd	12	17	17×2	34		
		13	26	23×2 , 3×4	58		
		14	12	12×2	24		
		15	18	6×2 , 12×4	60		
		16	14	14×2	28		
		17	100	10×2 , 1×3			
				88×4 , 1×5	380		
		18	13	12×2 , 1×4	28		
		19	13	12×2 , 1×4	28		
		20	12	12×2	24		
		21	8	8×2	16		
		22	6	5×2 , 1×3	13		
		23	1	1×2	2	1,033	3,005

SUMMARY

Khanda	Verses (Total)	Lines (Total)
I	269	652
II	503	1,320
III	385	1,033
	1,157	3,005

ANNEXURE - II**TO PREFACE TO THE *VANAVUN***

List of verses incorporated in the *Vanavun*
from Krishna Razdan's "*Śiva-pariṇaya*"

Verses in the <i>Vanavun</i> (Khanda / Bhaga / Sarga / Verses)	" <i>Śiva-pariṇaya</i> " (Fascicle/Pages)
II / 1 / 3 / 42-46 (5 verses)	III / 268-270*
II / 1 / 3 / 62-65 (4 verses)	IV / 316-318
II / 1 / 6 / 6-14 (9 verses)	IV / 318-322
II / 1 / 9 / 3-12 (10 verses)	III / 274-280**
II / 1 / 13 / 18-36 (19 verses)	IV / 358-366
II / 1 / 15 / 37-41 (5 verses)	V / 406-408
II / 1 / 17-I / 1-14 (14 verses)	IV / 332-338
II / 1 / 17-II / 1-12 (12 verses)	IV / 338-342
II / 1 / 17-III / 1-26 (26 verses)	IV / 342-352
II / 1 / 17-IV / 4-8 (5 verses)	I / 42-44
III / 3 / 17 / 33-46 (14 verses)	I / 24-28
III / 3 / 17 / 47-64 (18 verses)	I / 30-36
141 verses	

* The original in the "*Śiva-pariṇaya*" quoted with
minor alterations in the last two verses.

**Only excerpts quoted from the "*Śiva-pariṇaya*".

INTRODUCTION

In every language spoken in India, we come across an oral literature in the form of doggerel verses, folk-songs, folk-tales, riddles, proverbs, myths, legends, ballads and folk-dramas etc. Known as folk-literature, it comprises the traditional literature of a mass of people - generally an unlettered mass - living in one integrated social group. "It is orally transmitted and can be claimed to be 'of the people, by the people, for the people'. It is, therefore, popular literature in the real sense of the term. Before writing was invented, it was the only form of literature that existed in society. It grows and develops with the formation and development of society and, as such, it is integrated into it, as it were. It declines when any particular social function with which it is associated ceases to operate."¹

"Folk-literature in India has been very much enriched by folk-songs. In every State of India, folk-songs exist in their widest variety, covering the life of an individual, from the cradle to the grave, so to say. Within its wide canvas, nativity songs and funeral songs are the two milestones. Leopold Stokowski writes: 'The most typical of all this music should be recorded, as should the folk-music all over the world. Such records will be a permanent monument of the individual culture of many lands.'² But no appreciable work has been done so far in this field as far as India is concerned. In one sense, the folk-songs of India have a basic unity inasmuch as most of their themes are drawn from the two great Indian epics, the *Rāmāyāṇā* and the *Mahābhārata*, especially the *Rāmāyāṇā* which has been exercising very great influence on the minds of the Indian people at large over the centuries."³ Needless to say, this is equally true about the folk-songs that constitute the *Vanavun*

wherein, however, the Shaivist tradition, which permeates the life and culture of the Kashmiri Pandit community, is reflected side by side in common with other folk-songs that pertain to ceremonial or ritualistic functions.

The folk-songs constituting what has come to be known as *VANAVUN*⁴ are sung by the womenfolk on the occasion of Sacred Thread investiture (*Yajñopavīt*) and Marriage (*Vivāha*) ceremonies in Kashmiri Pandit families. Marked by faith and fervour of the congregation, the recitations, rendered in a solemn musical tune associated with the *Sāmavedic* legacy, reverberate upon the surroundings and produce a halo of holiness, while embellishing the ceremonials with an aura of grace and grandeur.

A song or a group of songs from the *Vanavun* is invariably associated with each and every ritual in the ceremony concerned and thus constitutes its socio-cultural concomitant in the process. Yet there are numerous procedural functions involved in these ceremonies which do not entail any religious rites as such but are, nevertheless, strictly adhered to and carried out by Kashmiri Pandits in deference to their time-honoured customs, conventions and traditions. *Livun*, *Mānzirāt*, *Krūl-khārun*, *Mānz-lāgany*, *Duryabata*, *Barāt-āyi-ta* *Mahārāzas Vanavun*, *Mahāreny tayār karany*, *Mekhalāyipyath Nāryband khāraṇy*, etc. are some of the many of these functions, and each of these is associated with a song or a group of songs from the *Vanavun* essentially sung by the participating ladies to orchestrate and sanctify these procedural functions. It will thus be observed that *Karmakāṇḍa* and *Vanavun* do not and cannot go it alone; they rather go side by side, complementing and supplementing each other, in the performance of these two major socio-cultural functions, the *Yajñopavīt* and the *Vivāha*, in the Kashmiri Pandit community.

The songs that constitute the *Vanavun* do thus serve a practical purpose and, handed down from ancestors to

posterity by oral tradition, they form an indispensable element, rather an integral part, of the ceremonials, just as the rituals do. Composed orally from time to time, mostly by wise and venerable ladies in the community and not unoften by bards who loved the lore, these songs, many of which have a touch of poetic excellence while some are masterpieces indeed, have acquired almost the same sanctity as that of the *Śāstras* and are chanted with faith and devotion during the ceremonies. I vividly recall how my learned mother, the late Srimati Janaki Devi, who was considered an authority on the subject, used to say "*Vanavun chu Sāmavīd*", implying that the *Vanavun*, for its source, substance and stature, coupled with the sublimity of thought and expression, stands on a par with the *Sāmaveda* itself. A thoughtful study of the *Vanavun* and its rendition would eloquently bear out the truth underlying her statement.⁵

"When we analyse the elements of folk-literature, we find that they are basically the same throughout India. Because the creative faculty of each individual living at the folk level is fundamentally the same and as the way of life is almost identical everywhere, the themes on which folk-literature is based are also not very different from one another. Therefore, in every language spoken in India, we come across oral literature of about the same character."⁶ The oral literature of the Kashmiri Pandit community does, nevertheless, stand in sharp contrast with that of the vast majority of the Indian people, not in respect of the themes on which the folk-literature is based, but rather in its overall stature and substance. This is attributable to the fact that this particular oral literature emanates, by and large, from an urban society, distinctly known for its erudition and urbanity, and not from 'an unlettered mass' or from a rural folk mostly unlettered.

And, in the folk-literature of the Kashmiri language, the folk-songs constituting the *Vanavun* form by far the most important segment, not only for their substance and stature but,

more importantly, for their style and diction and, last but not least, for the sublimity of thought and expression which permeates the entire structure of this peerless concourse of Kashmiri folk-songs. The chanting of the *Vanavun* has ever appealed to the Kashmiri psyche in general and has, at the same time, served to uphold, sustain and preserve the socio-cultural ethos and identity of the Kashmiri Pandit community through the centuries that have gone by.

Essentially a folk-genre, as it is, the *Vanavun* must have existed in one or the other form throughout the times that had preceded the inception of the Kashmiri language. It is inconceivable that such may not have been the case, for folk-songs and other forms of folk-literature have ever had a spontaneous growth and existence as a vehicle of expression of any integrated social group in any land or clime. It is equally inconceivable, however, that the folk-songs constituting what is known as *Vanavun* may have attained at any stage, following the emergence of Kashmiri as a distinct language in the 13th century A.D., such a measure of perfection, either in form or in substance, as is evinced by the *Vanavun* in its present form. This is thoroughly borne out by the history of the Valley since the beginning of the 14th century A.D.

The *Vanavun*, in Kashmiri, must obviously have existed in its essentials about the beginning of the 14th century. "The 14th century was a period of storm and stress in Kashmir, a period indeed of epoch-making revolutionary political and socio-religious change."⁷ Precisely for these reasons, not much headway could possibly have been made beyond these "essentials" till about the end of the century. And, further growth of these folk-songs must have come to a grinding halt in the first two decades of the 15th century which were marked by a "reign of terror" and near-extirpation of Hinduism in Kashmir.⁸ Whatever shape the *Vanavun* had by then acquired must have been relegated to the archives of memory of those

Kashmiri Pandits who could somehow survive the holocaust during this darkest period in the history of Kashmir. It was only during the long and glorious reign of Sultan Zain-ul-Abidin (1420-70), which marked an era of peace and prosperity besides a thorough rehabilitation of the Hindus and revival of Hinduism in the Valley, apart from one of a cultural renaissance, that "the Pandit was reborn", as it were, like the phoenix that rose from its ashes. Even so did the *Vanavun* come back to life from its skeletal frame, so to say, and rapidly did it come of age during the benevolent reign of the great monarch.

The chanting of the traditional *Vanavun*⁹ is formally commenced with the exclamation *Henze*¹⁰, followed by the proto-verse, thus:

Henze –

Śoklam kārith hyōtay vanavomuy,

Śubha-phal dyutay Māji Bhavāne.

(O ye *Sakhīs*, let us chant:

With recitation of the *Śuklam* have we commenced
chanting of the *Vanavun* songs;

Mother Bhavānī has thus bestowed
a boon benign on us.)

The *Śuklam* here refers to the popular *maṅgala-śloka* or benedictory verse from the hymn of auspicious inauguration without recitation of which no ritualistic performance would normally be undertaken by a devout Kashmiri Pandit. The *śloka* referred to reads as follows:

*Śuklāmbaṛadharam devam śaśivarṇam caturbhujam,
Prasannavadanam dhyāye sarvaviḡnopaśāntaye.*

And, it is this *śloka* which is conjured up by the keyword *Śuklam* pronounced as *Śoklam* in the Kashmiri accent. Every session of the *Vanavun*, accordingly, that begins with the word *Śuklam* is expected to be rendered in the *vilambita* (slow or leisurly tone) rather than the *druta* (quick or speedy tempo).¹¹

Obviously, this applies to the exclamation *Henze* as well, which is likewise expected to be rendered in the *vilambita* (to sound like *Henzae*) at the start of a session.

The inaugural chant of the *Vanavun* has all along carried with it rich possibilities of improvisation, either paradigmatic or substitutional, as and when the occasion so demands. The paradigmatic covers syntactical modifications, while the substitutional leaves the syntax untouched and simply replaces a variable within the syntactical matrix.¹²

The substitutional improvisations in the traditional *Vanavun* emanate from intracultural demands. For instance, the second line of the inaugural chant improvises the impression *Bhavāne* variously as *Śivāye*, *Rāgnyāye*, *Śārikāye*, *Zvālāye*, *Bālāye*, *Vōmāye*, etc., thus putting in any of the Kashmiri names of the Goddess, corresponding to the classical appellations, *Śivā*, *Rājīṭī*, *Śārikā*, *Jvālā*, *Bālā* and *Umā* respectively.¹³

The first line of the next chant (*Vasudṭv-rāzanyav hyōtay vanavomay*) refers to *Vasudeva*, the king, as the head of the family celebrating the event. This process similarly presses into service a number of relevant variations here and there in the *Vanavun* for the phrase *Vasudṭv-rāzanyav*. Some of these are: *Daśarath-rāzanyav* (in the context of the bridegroom's paternal family); *Zanak-rāzanyav* (in the context of the bride's paternal family); *Rāghav-kākanyav* (in the context of some parent of the bride or the bridegroom, the name *Rāghav* varying from family to family). While no lady is on record as the head of the family, the spouse of the head is invariably referred to as *yazmanbāy* to denote the female counterpart of the *yajamāna*, the performer of the ritual.¹⁴ We do also come across, here and there, the names of *Devakī*, *Kausalyā*, *Bhagavān Kṛṣṇa* and *Rukmiṇī*, *Arjuna* and *Subhadra*, and other classical names where the occasion so demands.

"In the early strata of the *Vanavun* we find this type of

improvisations mostly intracultural as it is intended to perpetuate a few cultural memories of the community as long as possible. But an encounter with quite a different tradition (particularly religion-oriented) led to a fundamental departure in basic perceptions. In due course of historical development, naturally, perceptions other than those reflected within the *Henzae* parameters also emerged. A new type of improvisation, essentially intercultural in nature, came into vogue by virtue of which the core *Shōklam* was understandably improvised with the parallel register expression *Bismillah*, the keynote of the *Kalima*.¹⁵

Undoubtedly, the underlying spirit and substance, let alone the sublimity of thought and expression, evinced by the traditional *Vanavun* had ever so captivated the Kashmiri psyche in general that, despite the near-extirpation of Hinduism in Kashmir in the first two decades of the 15th century, the neo-converts felt impelled, in spite of their conversional inhibitions, to take over the matrix of the *Vanavun* from the old convention with appropriate improvisations reflecting thereby the archetypal change in the perception of faith.

This new type of improvisations thus effected in the *Vanavun* was essentially paradigmatic and intercultural in nature, which also encouraged departure from the traditional mannerism of the chant associated with the *Sāma* legacy. Thus was brought about a folk variation of the traditional *Vanavun* (the *Henze*-lore), and this folk variation was taken over as the only style in which Muslim women could inaugurate their sessions of ceremonial chant despite their conversional inhibition.¹⁶ The birth and growth of this folk variation or Muslim variation of the traditional *Vanavun* was a historical development brought about by the cultural renaissance, or rather the growth of a new culture which marked a synthesis in the mode of thought and way of life of the two communities, during the long and benevolent reign of Sultan Zain-ul-Abidin, still remembered as Budshah, the great king.

“Viewed from the angle of cultural stratification, however, we find two linguistic layers in the snatches of the *Vanavun* (the *Henze*-lore or the traditional *Vanavun*). One of these reflects the indigenous pre-Islamic tradition occasionally preserving a verbal fossil or two fixed up in a later setting. The other level (following the advent of Islam in Kashmir) reveals a preponderance of socio-linguistic synthesis bringing about a harmonious blend of the indigenous and the domiciled, despite the initial irritants caused by religious conversion. The blending, therefore, appears to be mostly a natural one speaking forth, on occasions through a single word belonging to a Persi-Arabic hoard and, yet, appearing quite at ease with earlier matrices and modes of expression.”¹⁷

As to the first category, the following few snatches provide telling instances of those that appear to have come down the centuries almost unchanged:

1. *Svaṇa-saṇḍi tvangare ta rvapa-saṇḍi belo,*
Lamay vāliv śelay myāç.

(O you golden hoe and you shovel silvern,
do quickly fetch us from the mountain-slope
a heap of virgin earth.)

2. *Śísramnägy vāçhakhay Omarāvātiye,*
Śrī-Sarasvātiye kānyīyi liv.

(Salutations to thee, oh Amarāvati,
who flowest down to the Śeśanāga lake;
pray come and wash the apartment upper
of Śrī-Sarasvatī's abode.)

3. *Araḡ kar manas ta poś kar prāṇas,*
Kṛṣṇas pūzāyi lāg sannidhānas.

(Treat thy mind as a grain of rice,
thy life-breath as a flower in bloom,
and offer these both with heart and soul
in thy worship to Kṛṣṇa, the Lord.)

4. *Kalaśas pūz kar pampośa-patro,
Mvaktā-chatrā Vasudīv-rāzāne.*

(Thou, oh darling of King Vasudeva,
embodying his hopes and pride,
do thou worship the holy Kalaśa
with the lotus-leaves in hand.)

Coming to the second category, "we notice a number of snatches in which just a word or two from the Persi-Arabic hoard reflects an appropriate recognition of the forward-looking expansion in vocabulary so as to cover the authentic nuances of socio-cultural interaction. To this very category, in fact, belong the snatches in which the changing folk diction of the Kashmiri language registers a wider area of susceptibility to change in environment as well as articulation."¹⁸ Here are a few samples, with the new word underlined:

1. *Gata çāj gās āv sār̥ysay jahānas,
Chamay īsānas pośa-pūzā.*

(Darkness has vanished,
the whole world is aglow with light,
and the worship of my Lord is on.)

2. *Rukmiṇi sāl kōr Kṛṣṇa-bhagavānas,
Yēti masnad kōr lālas kyut.*

(In Lord Kṛṣṇa's honour, Rukmiṇi held a feast,
and here, for our darling, have we spread a sheet.)

3. *Mēçi tay pānis khōt khāmbīray,
Gambhīrā khorumay āgnay-kvanḍ.*

(Clay and water have fermentation shown,
and I have fashioned for you a fire-pit grand.)

4. *Arshe vāthimati Arzana-dīvo,
Pharshas pyath kar Kalāśas jāy.*

(O Arjuna-deva,
who from the heavens have descended,

do thou place the Kalaśa
ceremoniously on the floor.)

It is, however, difficult to determine the detailed chronology of the different layers of stratification which the *Vanavun*, since its inception in the 13th century A.D., had to traverse before arriving at the current version of the *Henze* text. This is particularly attributable to the fact that quite a number of fragments of the early legacy were updated in linguistic expression from time to time. "It can, however, be safely inferred that the current version of the *Henze* text is mostly later than the *Vaak-Shruk* (14th century) configuration. Such a state of affairs is amply borne out by telling pointers like reference to institutions, events, places and persons"¹⁹ here and there in the *Vanavun*.

In any case, we know it for certain that the *Vanavun* came back to life from its skeletal frame, so to say, and rapidly came of age about the middle of the 15th century, during the illustrious reign of Sultan Zain-ul-Abidin, when many of the snatches of the early legacy may have been updated in linguistic expression while a lot more must have been added to give the ceremonial chant a measure of perfection in tune with the socio-cultural requirements of the community. Some more additions to the *Henze*-lore may have been made later on during the reign of the great Mughuls (Akbar, Jahangir and Shahjahan), which again marked a long-enough period of peace and prosperity in Kashmir, from 1586 to 1658.

The current version of the *Henze*-lore, however, took shape during the century-long Dogra rule in Kashmir, from 1846 to 1947, which marked an era of peace, progress and prosperity, besides one of reforms and reconstruction in almost every sector of life to ensure a smooth transition from mediaevalism (which had distinctly marked the tyrannical and predatory Pathan rule that had ravaged the Valley until their ignominious rout in 1819) to modernity in tune with the

developments that were taking place in other parts of India. Preceded by long periods of misrule and oppression, the Dogra rule thus ushered in an era of socio-economic rehabilitation and promotion of public welfare, followed, in due course, by educational reforms and promotion of basic education among the masses. These measures eventually brought about an awakening among the people and, by and by, even social reforms were vigorously carried out, and some of the earlier leaders of this movement, Yogi Champanath and Vakil Sarkar Hargopal and others, do find mention in the current version of the *Vanavun*-lore. Besides, a number of snatches appear to have once again been amended and updated in linguistic expression, while a lot more were added to give the ceremony chant a measure of perfection in tune with the socio-cultural requirements of the community.

“In almost every country, folk-literature has been the basis of higher literature. But, in India, the natural way of development from folk-literature to modern literature was interrupted since the beginning of the nineteenth century owing to the introduction of English education and the adoption of Western ideas and thoughts.”²⁰ In Kashmir, however, this interruptory factor came into play only about a century later for geo-political reasons and, by that time, it had almost completely lost its sting, in so far as folk-literature is concerned, due to political awakening and upsurge of nationalism among the masses throughout India. This is glaringly evident from the current version of the *Henze* text, which does indeed mark a momentous step forward towards modern literature in so far as this folk-lore is concerned. Nay, the *Vanavun* now found its way into the *līlā* lyrics (devotional songs)²¹ of a number of poets influenced by the *Henze* tradition. Among these poets, however, *Kṛṣṇa Rājānaka* (generally known as Krishna Razdan) holds a pre-eminent position for his great poetic work *Śiva-pariṇaya*, which contains a number of popular chants, particularly those

in the context of the arrival of *Śiva* as the bridegroom and the subsequent floral worship of the bride and the bridegroom.

It was in A.D. 1924 that the said poetic work of Kṛṣṇa Rājānaka, in modern Kashmiri, entitled “*Śiva-pariṇaya*” was published by the Asiatic Society, Calcutta.²² Based on a Śaivist theme and embodying the devotional outpourings of a great poet, its lyrics, strikingly melodious and captivating, inevitably enraptured a people steeped in Śaivist lore and philosophy. Some of the poems of this great classic soon found their way into the *Vanavun* in mid-thirties of this century, much in the same way as some of the verses of the *Vālmīkī Rāmāyaṇa* are invariably recited in every *Vivāha* ceremony in upper India.²³ In fact, it was Srimati Janaki Devi herself (about whom mention has been made hereinbefore) who took the initiative of reciting these few *līlā* lyrics from the “*Śiva-pariṇaya*” at the *Yajñopavīt* and *Vivāha* ceremonies, and thus paved the way for their incorporation with the *Vanavun*. A couple of these *līlā* lyrics thus became part of the “*Śiva-bukṣa*” section of the *Yajñopavīt* saṁskāra, while five *līlā* lyrics found their way into the “*Pośa-pūzā*” section of the *Vivāha* saṁskāra, in the *Vanavun*. These insertions, and a few more made elsewhere, have been distinctly indicated in the text of the “*Vanavun*”, having also been listed out in the Preface to this work.

The “*Vanavun*”, as a whole, stands unique and peerless amid the folk-literatures of the Indian people, not only for its substance and stature, but also for the detailed and systematic treatment of the themes it deals with and, above all, for the melody and devotional fervour of the songs that constitute this great lore. In these songs are enshrined the traditional beliefs and time-honoured customs and conventions of the Kashmiri Pandit community, their social and cultural ethos and the values they cherish, their pulsating love of life and nature and, last but not least, their catholicity and their egalitarian outlook and

perceptions which, indeed, enabled them to stand firmly on a high moral pedestal through the sunshine and shadow of history.²⁴ Verily do these songs embody the outpourings of a small but significant segment of the Indian people, proud of their identity and their cultural heritage, and widely known and respected for their intellectual stature, their lofty attainments in human knowledge and thought over a vast span of time, and the invaluable contributions they made to Indian thought and literature since the dawn of history.

Shiv Nath Hundoo

14th February, 1999

1. *"The Cultural Heritage of India"* (The Ramakrishna Mission Institute of Culture, Calcutta, 1978), Vol. V, p. 677.
2. *"Music for All of Us"* (Simon & Schuster, New York, 1943), p.291.
3. *"The Cultural Heritage of India"*, Vol.V, p. 680.
4. By *VANAVUN* is meant a collection of songs sung by a congregation of women in chorus and in a musical tune. The word is derived from the root 'वनव' which, according to Īśvara Kaula (1833-1893), a great grammarian and lexicographer of the Kashmiri language, means 'स्त्रीणामेकस्वनगाने' (Cf. *"Kāśmīrasābdāmr̥ta"*, Part II, p.152, edited by Sir George A.Grierson and published in 1898 by The Asiatic Society, Calcutta).
5. In his illuminating article entitled *"Henzae: A Folk Genre Viewed Afresh"* published in the *"Koshur Samachar"* (the well-known monthly of the Kashmiri Samiti, Delhi) dated August 1996, Prof. P.N. Pushp, who was a celebrated scholar in Sanskrit and in Kashmiri lore and literature, writes : "The conventional rendering of the chant known as *Henzae* is surprisingly reminiscent of the *Sāma Vedic* legacy which seems to have lingered on in the Valley

of Kashmir as an interplay of the traditional tones: the *udāṭṭa* (accented), *unudāṭṭa* (unaccented) and *svarita* (circumflex), i.e. the high pitch, the low pitch and the even pitch peculiar to *Sāma* recitation. Obviously, the old *Sāma* chant underwent a series of transformation during its transmission at the folk level, and reached us as an echo of the ancient convention trans-shaped by various pressures of innovation in tune with the changing times. The echo thus preserved in the *Henzae* has become a vital link of the flexible present with the stratified past."

6. "The Cultural Heritage of India", Vol. V, p. 677.
 7. Prof. Jayalal Kaul, "*Lal Ded*" (Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi, 1973), p. 76.
 8. It was Sultan Sikandar (1393-1413) who, inspired by religious bigotry and iconoclastic zeal, let loose a "reign of terror", beginning 1398, on the predominantly Hindu population of the kingdom, which came upon it like the outbreak of a volcano, unleashing what is considered to have been the darkest age in the history of Muslim rule in Kashmir, "for which there is hardly any parallel even in the annals of the Muslim rulers of India". After the death of Sikandar (known in history as *But-shikan*, the iconoclast) in 1413, the holocaust continued with unabated brutality during the reign of his eldest son and successor, Sultan Ali Shah (1413-20). The "reign of terror" lasted for twenty years and came to an end when Suha Bhatta, the renegade Prime Minister, died of consumption in 1417, by which time the Hindus had been reduced to a microscopic minority.
- Cf. Dr. R.K.Parmu, "*A History of Muslim Rule in Kashmir (1320-1819)*" (People's Publishing House, Delhi, 1969), pp. 119-125 and 130-131.

Also cf. "*The History & Culture of the Indian People*" (Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay, 1980), Vol. VI, pp.378-380.

9. As to the nature and content of the *Vanavun*, and its status in the folk-literature of Kashmir, Prof. P.N.Pushp writes: "*Henzae* seems to be the oldest extant folk genre of Kashmiri verse. Alongside the proverb and the riddle it certainly is one of the earliest items of folklore in the Kashmiri language. It signifies a conventional type of the ceremony chant called *Vanavun*, sessions of which cover, in toto or in part, series of socio-cultural concomitants of ritual associated with various stages or steps in

the ceremony concerned, particularly *zarakaasay* (tonsure), *maekhal* (sacred thread investiture) and *khaandar* (wedding). ... *Vanavun*, of course, is the bed-rock on which *Henzae* has stood for centuries, and it continues to be the generic name of the ceremony chant. Even poets of eminence have composed *Vanavun* whenever it suited their context. ... Among other poets influenced by the *Henzae* tradition, Krishna Razdan deserves special mention for a number of popular chants in his *Shivalagan*, particularly those in the context of the arrival of Shiva as the bridegroom and the subsequent floral worship (called *Poeshi-poozaa*) of the bride and the bridegroom."

- Prof. P.N.Pushp, "*Henzae: A Folk Genre Viewed Afresh*" (*Koshur Samachar*", New Delhi, dated August 1996).

10. हेंजे (orig. हंजे) is a vocative particle used in addressing the ladies in the congregation and would mean बलिवे संखियव, वनिवे संखियव - (O ye ladies, my dear ones, let us chant:).
11. Prof. P.N.Pushp, *op. cit.*
12. Cf. *ibid.*
13. Cf. *ibid.*
14. Cf. *ibid.*
15. *Ibid.*
16. "With the spread of Islam in Kashmir, the growing urge for sectional identity also encouraged departure from the traditional mannerism of the chant associated with the *Sāma* legacy. The folk variation of the *Vanavun* was taken over as the only style in which Muslim women could inaugurate their session of ceremonial chant despite their conversional inhibition. They would accordingly start their session of *vanavun* with the following snatch as suitably modified within the time-honoured traditional folk matrix:

*Bismillah karith hemav vanavoenuy,
Saahiban anjaam oenuyae.*

(Uttering *Bismillah* shall we start the *vanavun* chant;
the Lord has brought it about for us.)

"Obviously, the neo-converts took over the matrix of the *vanavun* from the old convention with appropriate improvisation reflecting thereby the archetypal change in the perception of

faith. It was so because *Shoklam* echoed a different archetypal context that had by the time become associated with idol worship. As such, it was not deemed fit to serve the immediate purpose of the neo-converts. An appropriate substitute for the term was, nevertheless, discerned in *Bismillah* that could insure the traditional *vanavun* against the risk of being dubbed as un-Islamic, without upsetting or undermining the socio-cultural continuity of collective participation. It is because of such a salutary development that both types of *vanavun* share a lot of common concern and cognate articulation.

"The contours of these types are peculiar to the religious creed or cult inherited by a sizable group within the Kashmiri society, as an ingredient of sub-cultural heritage, while the affinities shared by both the segments are significant components of common inheritance not only cherished but also promoted as interpersonal commemoration." - *Ibid*.

17. *Ibid*. (parenthesis mine).
18. *Ibid*.
19. *Ibid*.
20. "The Cultural Heritage of India", Vol. V, p. 677.
21. *Līlā* lyrics are joyful devotional songs treating of the *līlās* (holy acts of the divinities). The lyrics of Kṛṣṇa Rājānaka in his "*Śiva-pariṇaya*" are remarkable for their beautiful melody and devotional fervour.
22. This great poetic work, with a *chāyā* (gloss) in Sanskrit by Mahāmahopādhyāya Mukundarāma Śāstri and edited by Sir George A. Grierson, was published in instalments, in six fascicles, during the period from A.D. 1913 to 1924. In fact, Fascicles I, II, III and IV were published in 1913, 1914, 1921 and 1923 respectively, while Fascicles V and VI were published in 1924.

Kṛṣṇa Rājānaka (1848-1927), generally known as Krishna Razdan, was a disciple of Paramānanda (1791-1885), and both of them rank among the greatest poets of Kashmir. "Krishna Razdan wrote in beautiful Kashmiri, displaying great skill in his descriptions of nature and creating a charming musical quality in his verses. His most important work is *Śiva-pariṇaya* in 1,915 four-line stanzas." Undoubtedly, the devotional fervour and melody displayed by his *Līlā* lyrics stand unequalled in the whole of Kashmiri literature.

23. Cf. "*Iyam Sītā mama sūtā
sahadharmacarī tava;
Pratīccha cainam bhadram te
pāṇim grhṇīṣva pāṇinā;
Pativratā mahābhāgā
chāyevānugatā sadā.*"

(Here is my daughter, Sītā, who will ever tread with you the path of *dharma*. Take her hand in yours. Blessed and devoted, she will ever walk with you like your own shadow.)

"This *śloka* is uttered in every wedding in upper India when the bride is given away." - "*Rāmāyaṇa*" by C.Rajagopalachari (Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay, 1972), p. 44.

24. "It needs no argument to accept that Kashmiri Pandits as a community had, by and large, upheld and sustained Hinduism in the country (Kashmir), during nearly five centuries of Muslim rule, suffering miserably the social, political and economic repercussions consequent on the occupation of the state by an alien government. They were gradually reduced from many lakhs to several thousands and they became a taboo. But those who remained behind were examples of great fortitude, self-sacrifice and heroism worthy of emulation."

- Dr. R.K.Parmu, "*A History of Muslim Rule in Kashmir (1320- 1819)*", p. 385.

"It is a wonderful phenomenon, though no less true, that after the fire of oppression they were beset with, they came out unscathed and with great vigour. And when Akbar reached Kashmir (in 1588) the first thing that struck his discerning eye was the moral supremacy of the Pandit. In '*Aini Akbari*' (by Abul Fazl) we come across a significant passage which runs as follows: 'The most respectable class in this country (Kashmir) is that of the Pandits who, notwithstanding their need for freedom from the bonds of tradition and custom, are the true worshippers of God. They do not loosen their tongue of calumny against those not of their faith, nor beg nor importune. ...'"

- "*A History of Kashmiri Pandits*" by Jia Lal Kilam (1955), pp. 94-95.

KASHMIRI IN DEVANAGARI SCRIPT

- A NOTE ON THE LANGUAGE, ITS TRANSCRIPTION, TRANSLITERATION AND PRONUNCIATION

In this work¹, the Devanāgarī characters are transliterated according to the scheme adopted by the International Congress of Orientalists at Athens in 1912 and since then universally acknowledged to be the only rational and satisfactory one and adhered to by Indologists all the world over. In this scheme, the inconsistency, irregularity and redundancy of English spelling are ruled out; *f, q, w, x* and *z* are not called to use; one fixed value is given to each letter. The scheme of transliteration thus evolved is represented here in full as follows:

अ a, आ ā, इ i, ई ī, उ u, ऊ ū ऋ ṛ, ॠ ṛī,
 ए e, ऐ ai, ओ o, औ au, अं (◌ं) ṁ, अः (◌ः) ḥ;
 क् k, ख् kh, ग् g, घ् gh, ङ् ṅ;
 च् c, छ् ch, ज् j, झ् jh, ञ् ṇ;
 ट् t, ठ् th, ड् ḍ, ढ् ḍh, ण् ṇ;
 त् t, थ् th, द् d, ध् dh, न् n;
 प् p, फ् ph, ब् b, भ् bh, म् m;
 य् y, र् r, ल् l, व् v;
 श् ś, ष् ṣ, स् s, ह् h.

With the above scheme thus constituting the substratum of the transliteration procedure adopted in this work, the KEY TO TRANSLITERATION that follows hereinafter is essentially a reproduction of the said scheme with such additions as have, of necessity, had to be incorporated within its framework to accommodate the many and varied vowel sounds (vowels, semi-vowels, broken vowels and shades of vowel sounds), besides a few consonants, which do not exist in the Devanāgarī alphabet but do, nevertheless, constitute an integral and inalienable part of the Kashmiri language.

Except for the Śāradā script, “an alphabet of Kashmir par excellence”, which had served and sustained the Kashmiri language ever since its development in the 12th century A.D. but, eventually, with the beginning of the 20th century, came to represent “an archaic tradition in its orthography” and has now practically fallen on disuse since recent times,² Devanāgarī is admittedly the one and only alphabet ideally suited to accommodate and symbolize, within its structure, the many and varied additional sounds by the application of suitable, facile and logically arranged diacritical marks to the concerned characters of the alphabet.

The scheme thus formulated within the framework of the Devanāgarī alphabet and set forth systematically hereinafter in the KEY TO TRANSLITERATION should, I hope, appear to be strikingly suitable for the “genius of the Kashmiri language”. It may be noted in passing that the formulation of the said scheme happened to be essentially a two-tier process in the absence of a thorough and dependable system for transcription of Kashmiri in Devanāgarī script, which had therefore to be evolved and formulated as the first step in the process to serve as the bed-rock on which stands the scheme for transliteration in Roman. I shall, indeed, be grateful to readers and scholars for their comments and/or suggestions, if any, for any improvement anywhere in the dual scheme set forth as follows and adhered to in this work.

KEY TO TRANSCRIPTION AND TRANSLITERATION

The Kashmiri sounds symbolized by Devanāgarī characters in the columns below are represented by the English letters facing them, respectively, in each case.

I. V O W E L S

अ	as in अख	(एक, one), transliterated in Roman as	a *
अं	as in अंछ	(आँख, eye),	- do - â
अु	as in दुह	(धुआँ, smoke),	- do - a
अ्	as in त्र	(ठंडक, cold)	- do - ă
आ	as in काल	(समय, time),	- do - ā *
आं	as in आठ	(आठ, eight),	- do - ä
इ ¹	as in तिम	(वे, they),	- do - i *
ई	as in तीर	(तीर, arrow),	- do - ī *
उ	as in गुर	(घोड़ा, horse),	- do - u *
उ ²	as in गुर	(घोड़ी, mare),	- do - u
उ ³	as in गुर	(गुरु, preceptor, teacher),	- do - ū
ऊ	as in हून	(कुत्ता, dog),	- do - ū *
ऋ ⁴	as in ऋण	(ऋण, debt, obligation),	- do - r *
ए	as in शेठ	(साठ, sixty),	- do - e *
ए ⁵	as in शें	(छः, six),	- do - ê
ऐ	as in वैर	(वैर, enmity, animosity),	- do - ai *
ओ	as in चोर	(चार, four),	- do - o *
ओ ⁶	as in ओन	(अंधा, blind, a blind man),	- do - ô
औ	as in औषध	(औषधि, a herb, medicine),	- do - au *
अं ⁷	as in संसार	(संसार, the world),	- do - m *
अः	as in प्रातःकाल	(प्रातःकाल, morning-time),	- do - h *

*This follows the Scheme adopted by the International Congress of Orientalists at Athens in 1912 referred to earlier.

As to the vowel-sounds represented by इ, उ, ँ, ऋ (and ॠ) ए, ओ and अं, marked 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 respectively in the above list of vowels, a further elucidation of these sounds in Kashmiri is deemed necessary to highlight their importance and utility and to pin-point their correct usage. This purpose is adequately served by the explanations that follow.

1. इ or ि (ि being the form which the vowel इ assumes when compounded with a consonant) represents the sound of इ + अ = य (इको यणचि, *Pāṇ VI.1.77*) and may be so employed to pronounce the initial इ sound of Sanskrit words appearing in Kashmiri as illustrated hereunder.

(a) In words with an initial इ or an initial इ preceded by a consonant, this इ is generally pronounced as य in Kashmiri, symbolized *optionally* by इ or ि, as the case may be, e.g.

(i) Words with an initial इ: इच्छा, इतिहास, इष्टदेव, इष्टदेवी, इहलोक (this world or life). Alternatively, these words (or words like these) may be written as यच्छा, यतिहास, यष्टदेव, यष्टदेवी, यहलोक respectively.

(ii) Words with an initial इ preceded by a consonant: चिंता, दिन, निपुण, निर्णय, निवृत्ति, निश्चय, पिण्ड, पिता, भिक्षा, मिथ्या, विघ्न, विचार, विज्ञान, विद्या, विद्वान्, विधवा, विधि, विस्तृता, विनय, विनाश, विपरीत, विभव, विमर्श, विरक्त, विलक्षण, विवाद, विवाह, विशाल, विश्राम, विश्वास, विषय, विष्णु, विसर्जन, विस्तार, शिक्षा, शिष्य, सिद्ध, सिद्धि, हिंसा, etc.

(b) As to words of Sanskrit origin, the initial इ is, of course, generally pronounced as य and is written accordingly, e.g. ध्यख (orig. धिक् interjection of censure or displeasure), ध्यखकार (orig. धिक्कार, connoting 'shame', 'fie', 'what a pity' etc. usually with acc.), ज्यव (orig. जिह्वा), न्यन्द्र (orig. निद्रा), न्यशीद (orig. निषिद्ध forbidden, prohibited), प्यतुर (orig. पितृव्य father's brother), स्यन्द्र (orig. सिन्धूर red lead), स्यन्ध (orig. सिन्धु the Indus), etc.

2. उ represents the sound of उ + अ. Cf. the words थुर (fem., blame, accusation), गुर (fem., while गुर is mas.,

meaning a mare and a horse respectively), हुर (fem., while हुर is mas., meaning a scrubbing cloth, small and big respectively), जुर (fem., while जुर is mas., meaning daughter's daughter and daughter's son respectively), कुठ (fem., while कुठ is mas., meaning a store-room for food-stuffs/provisions and a living room respectively, the former's plural being कुठि, while the latter's plural is कुठ्य).

3. उ represents the sound of उ + अ = व (इको यणचि, *Pāṇ. VI.1.77*) or, by the same token, of वु + अ = व्व, and is mostly so employed to pronounce the initial उ sound of Sanskrit words appearing in Kashmiri as illustrated hereunder.

- (a) In words with an initial उ, this initial उ is pronounced as व्व, symbolized by उ, e.g. उत्कंठा (longing, anxiety), उत्कर्ष (elevation, prosperity), उत्तम (excellent, eminent), उत्तर (north, answer), उत्पत्ति (birth, production), उत्पात (calamity), उत्सुक (desirous, eager), उदार (generous, liberal), उन्नति (progress, elevation), उपकार (help, favour), उपवास (a fast), उपाय (means, expedient, remedy).

- (b) In words where the initial उ is preceded by a consonant, this initial उ is pronounced as व, symbolized by उ, e.g. कुल (family, lineage), दुष्ट (wicked, vicious), पुण्य (sacred, virtuous deed/deeds), पुरुष (a man), मुख (mouth, face), सुख (happiness, comfort) and, similarly, गुर (orig. गुरु, preceptor, teacher), मुल (orig. मूल्य price, value, worth).

- (c) But, in words where the initial उ is preceded by another vowel, this initial उ sound remains unaffected, e.g. अनुकूल (favourable, agreeable), अंकुश (a goad, restraint or check), आयुष्मान (long-lived), धनुष (a bow), मनुष्य (a man, human being), व्याकुल (agitated, bewildered, distracted).

- (d) And, in compound words or compounds, where words are simply joined together to indicate a certain relation between the component parts, the initial उ sound in each component part is governed by the rules indicated above, e.g. कुलपुरुष (a respectable or high-born man), दुष्टबुद्धि (evil-minded, malevolent, wicked), पुण्यपुरुष (a virtuous man), दुर्मुख (ugly, hideous), पुत्रसुख (filial happiness), महापुरुष (a great man).

Besides, we come across such words as खुड (pit, ditch), खुख (snoring), मुठ (mouthful), झुठ (selfish purpose or objective), छुख (a wash, bruise), छुन्य (jingling sound), छुख (showiness), छुठ (waste matter, wastage, leavings), दुफ (a bite or sting), दुकु (stout, sharp, pure), दुल (beating and bruising with horns, collision, contest), दुख (fault, shortcoming), दुख (vomit), रुफ (silver), रुन्य (anklets, jingle bells), etc. In fact, the consonant-characters ख, छ, .छ, द, ड, इ and र, shaped as they are, are incapable of having व added to them, nor can व be added to any consonant that has र appended to it. — *It will thus be observed that the symbol उ ensures, in all these cases and those cited above, an ideally suitable and facile outline for transcription.*

4. (a) ऋ in Sanskrit words appearing in Kashmiri is pronounced in four different ways as follows:
- (i) ऋ proper, as in कृष्ण, दृष्टि (sight), वृष्टि (rain), सृष्टि (creation), तृष्णा (greed), प्रवृत्ति (tendency, propensity), निवृत्ति (cessation, abstention), मृत्यु (death), वृत्ति (profession, occupation), etc.
 - (ii) र् + य = रय, as in ऋण (debt, obligation), ऋचा (orig. ऋचा, a Vedic verse or hymn), ऋग्वेद (orig. ऋग्वेद), अमृत (nectar, ambrosia), ऋथ (a month or months, orig. ऋतु, meaning a season, any fixed or appointed time, menstruation), etc.

(iii) र् + ए = रे, as in ऋष (a sage or sages), ऋणी (indebted, beholden), गृहस्य (a household), गृहिणी (wife), नृत्य (dancing, a dance), पृथिवी or पृथ्वी (the earth), etc.

(iv) र, as in कृपा (kindness, compassion), कृपण (a miser, miserly, wretched), तृप्ति (satisfaction, contentment), पृथक् (separate, separately, separation), मृग (a deer, antelope), वृद्ध (old, aged), हृदय (heart, mind, soul), generally pronounced as कपा, कपन, त्रप्ति, प्रथक्, प्रग, वृद्ध, हृदय respectively.

(b) ऋ, though being an integral part of the Devanāgarī alphabet and despite the sound symbolized by this letter being more frequently used in Kashmiri than in Sanskrit itself, does not necessitate its inclusion or adoption in written Kashmiri, for the sound symbolized by ऋ is adequately and infallibly represented by the symbol र् as, for example, in the words कूठ (fem., mas. कूठ, orig. क्रुष्ट, yelling, reviling, abusive), क्रूर (fem., mas. क्रूर, orig. क्रूर, cruel, hard-hearted), प्रेत (orig. प्रेत, ghost, wandering spirit, a dunderhead), प्रेरणा (orig. प्रेरणा, inspiration, impulse), besides in words like कृल (parasitic worm/worms infesting grains), कृत्य (wells, pools, sing. कूल), खूँच (fem., the young of a mouse or rat), ग्रूस्य (tillers, farmers, peasants, sing. ग्रूस or ग्रूस्त), फ्रूँच (fem., mas. फ्रूँच, propitious, lucky, promising good luck), etc.

5. The short vowel ए : While ए is a long vowel (दीर्घ), ए is its short form (ह्रस्व) and is equally commonly used in the Kashmiri language. Here are some examples: केंम्य (worms), खेंम्य (herds, flocks, clusters), गेंम्य (wrinkles), टेंचि (spots, round marks), टेंछर (bitterness), त्रें (three), फेंक्य (shoulders), मेंण्ड्य (morsels), वेंछर (thickness, fatness), शे (six), शेछ्य (message), हेम्य (heaps, stacks).

6. The short vowel ओ : While ओ is a long vowel (दीर्घ), ओ is its short form (ह्रस्व) and is equally commonly used in Kashmiri. Here are some examples: ओन (blind, a blind man), ओश (tears), कोठ (knee), खोश (left-handed), ख्योल (herd, flock, cluster), गोश (silence, quiet, reticence), चोर (excessive, abundant), छोर (empty, empty-handed), जोर (deaf), छोट (impure, dirty), टचोट (bitter, pungent), डोख (support, subsistence), तोत (hot), दोर (strong, firm, stoppage of rain), दोल (lower part of a garment), पौन्ज (monkey), प्योक (shoulder), बोछ (greedy, a glutton), मोत (mad, freakish, a maniac), मोण्ड (blunt, a log of wood), वोछ (a calf), होत (throat), होल (waist, uneven, crooked), होस or होस्त (an elephant).
7. Anusvāra: An *Anusvāra* (◌ं) is represented by the sound म् in Kashmiri when followed by the consonants श, ष, स or ह्, e.g. अंश, वंश, संशय, संसार, संस्कार, संस्कृत, मांस, मीमांसा (a system of Indian philosophy), संहार (wholesale destruction), संहिता (a systematically arranged collection of texts or verses), etc.

When followed by a consonant other than श, ष, स or ह्, an *Anusvāra* is changed to the nasal of the class to which the following letter belongs and is pronounced accordingly, e.g. शङ्कर, अङ्ग (body, a limb of the body), चञ्चल (fickle, unsteady, tremulous), कमण्डल (orig. कमण्डलु, a water-pot generally used by ascetics), पण्डित (learned, wise, a scholar), अन्तर (difference, interval, intermediate time or space), दन्त (tooth/teeth, orig. दन्त), बान्धव (a relation, kinsman), कम्बल (a woollen blanket, orig. कम्बल), आडम्बर (ostentation), etc. It is understood, however, that while the *Anusvāra* may be retained in all such words, it must, in that case, represent the sound of the nasal of the class to which the following letter belongs and is *ipso facto* pronounced accordingly, e.g. शंकर, अंग, चंचल,

कमंडल, पंडित, अंतर, दंद, बांधव, कंबल, आडंबर, etc. *It will be observed that this option eminently suits our requirements.*

It may be noted in passing that the procedure outlined above reflects the rule followed in Sanskrit, according to which "an *Anusvāra* followed by any consonant except ऋ, ॠ, स् or ह्, is changed to the nasal of the class to which the following letter belongs, necessarily when in the middle and optionally when at the end of the word".— अनुस्वारस्य ययि परसवर्णः । वा पदान्तस्य । — *Pāṇ. VIII.4.48-52.*

II. CONSONANTS

As regards consonants, three more are there than those represented in the Devanāgarī alphabet, yet constituting an integral part of the Kashmiri speech and each of these holding a distinct position of its own; these are च्, छ् and ज्ञ्. The overall position in regard to consonants thus stands as follows:

क् ख् ग् घ् ङ्	transliterated respectively as	k kh g gh ṅ *
च् छ् ज्ञ् झ् ञ्	- do -	c ch j jh ṇ *
ट् ठ् ड् ढ् ण्	- do -	ṭ ṭh ḍ ḍh ṇ *
त् थ् द् ध् न्	- do -	t th d dh n *
प् फ् ब् भ् म्	- do -	p ph b bh m *
य् र् ल् व्	- do -	y r l v *
श् ष् स् ह्	- do -	ś ṣ s h *

and च्, छ् and ज्ञ्, which could logically be transliterated as *ç*, *çh* and *z* respectively.

*This follows the Scheme adopted by the International Congress of Orientalists at Athens in 1912 referred to earlier.

In order to have a clearer picture in mind about the consonants, particularly in regard to their pronunciation in Kashmiri, it is necessary at this stage to elucidate certain points as follows:

1. Of the many conjuncts or conjunct consonants, the following five are more conspicuous for the frequency of their use in Kashmiri:

क्ष (क् + ष्) kṣ, त्र (त् + र्) tr, ज्ञ (ज् + ञ्) jñ,

श्न् (श् + न्) śn and ष्ट (ष् + ट्) ṣṭ,

like in the words क्षमा, मंत्र, ज्ञान, प्रश्न and कष्ट.

Of these, क्ष is generally (but invariably when it occurs initially or medially in a word) pronounced as ख्य (ख् + य), while ज्ञ is generally (but invariably when it occurs initially in a word) pronounced as ग्य (ग् + य) in the Kashmiri language, e.g. क्षत्रिय, क्षमा (forgiveness), क्षय (ruin, destruction), क्षति (loss, injury), क्षीण (lean, emaciated, poor, miserable), क्षुद्र (mean, low, vile, wicked), दीक्षा (initiation, consecration), परीक्षा, भिक्षा, रक्षा, शिक्षा, अक्षर, निरक्षर (unlettered, illiterate), नक्षत्र (a star, a constellation), भिक्षुक (a beggar, mendicant), रक्षक, लक्षण, लक्ष्मी; ज्ञान, विज्ञान, आज्ञा, प्रतिज्ञा, यज्ञ. In a few words, however, like यक्ष, वक्ष (breast, bosom, chest), कक्ष**, पक्ष**, लक्ष** and अक्षर**, as also राज्ञा, राज्ञी, आज्ञा**, प्रतिज्ञा** and यज्ञ**, etc., क्ष is generally pronounced as छ while ज्ञ is as a rule pronounced as ग्य (ग् + ज).

** कक्ष, when pronounced as कख्य, means a room or apartment; when pronounced as कछ, it means grass or dry grass; when pronounced as कछ it means an armpit. पक्ष, when pronounced as पख्य, means a party, faction, side, partiality, bias; when pronounced as पछ, it means a fortnight. लक्ष, when pronounced as लख्य, means an aim or target; when pronounced as लछ, it means a lakh. अक्षर is pronounced as अख्यर and is used in a plural as well as a singular sense; its Kashmiri variant is अछर, used in a plural sense, अछुर being then its singular form. In the words आज्ञा, प्रतिज्ञा and यज्ञ, ज्ञ is generally pronounced as ग्य or, alternatively, as ग्य.

2. The aspirates घ, झ, ढ, ध and ञ, as also the sibilant ष are, as a rule, not used in Kashmiri speech but are, nevertheless, employed generally in written Kashmiri for etymological reasons in line with the literary usage adhered to in other languages as well. The Kashmiri language is strictly phonetic except for minor deviations like these and others, here and there, which are necessitated solely by etymological considerations.
3. Side by side with the palatals च, छ and ज, there are the dentals च़, छ़ and ज़, which, though not covered by the Devanāgarī alphabet, constitute an integral part of the Kashmiri speech. In fact, च, छ and ज, are mostly pronounced as च़, छ़ and ज़ respectively in so far as Sanskrit words or words of Sanskrit origin are concerned. Besides, there are numerous other words in Kashmiri which, while being of non-Sanskritic origin, are no less conspicuous for the use of च, छ and ज, side by side with च़, छ़ and ज़, each of these characters holding a distinct position of its own in the words of which it forms part. This is illustrated by the examples given below.

च as in चंडाल (wicked or cruel, an outcast, orig. चंडाल),

च़ as in चरण (a foot, feet, orig. चरण),

छ as in छुरी (a knife, orig. छुरी or क्षुरी),

छ़ as in छल (a fraud, deceit, deception, orig. छल),

ज as in जंगल (a forest, a thicket, orig. जंगल),

ज़ as in जगत (the world, the universe, orig. जगत्),

besides which we come across words like the following:
 चाय (tea), आचार (pickles), चपाय (a slap, orig. चपेटः), चंढ (clever, cunning), चमार (a shoe-maker, cobbler, orig. चर्मरः), चर्चु (discussion, investigation, orig. चर्चा); चामन (cheese), चादर (a sheet or coverlet made of wool or cotton), चालन (a sieve, strainer, orig. चालनी), चम (skin, orig. चर्म), चून (powder, orig. चूर्णः); छपाय (printing, stamping), छप्पर

(a thatched roof, hovel, booth), छन (a carpenter, orig. तक्षा), छत्र or छत्र (a parasol, umbrella, orig. छत्र:); छल (jump, hop), छंठ (swimming), छोर (empty), छाया (shade, shadow, orig. छाया), छावुल (a goat, orig. छागल:), छचन (separation, disengagement, orig. छित्र); जद (forefathers), जबर (coercion, compulsion), जगर (heart, courage, forbearance), जटु (matted or clotted hair, orig. जटा), जूड (mass of twisted or matted hair, orig. जूट:), जटिल (complicated, orig. जटिल); जार (gambling), जर (deafness), जूचु (rays, radiation, lustre), जंग (leg, orig. जंघा), जामन (yawn, yawning, orig. जंभा, जंभण), जीव (a creature, living being, orig. जीव:), ज्यव (tongue, orig. जिह्वा).

And, finally, let us mark the difference between such words as चोर (dull, stupid, a dullard) and चौर (four), चौक (a major road-crossing or market-place) and चौक (a small wooden stool), छल (a piece of wood, cardboard, flesh or land) and छल (trick, deceit, deception), लख (a lakh or lakhs) and लख (dust, wastage), कछ (grass, dry grass, orig. कक्ष:) and कछ (the armpit, orig. कक्ष:), पछ (a fortnight, orig. पक्ष:) and पछ (trust, confidence, reliance), छुख (a wash, a wound) and छुख (showiness), जान (good, virtuous) and ज्ञान (acquaintance), जंग (a conflict, skirmish, battle) and जंग (leg from the ankle to the knee), जोर (a match, a matching person or thing) and जोर (power, strength, force, influence).

It is interesting to note at this stage – what my learned father had once pointed out to me – that च, छ and ज mark a significant step forward from च, छ and ज in that च, छ and ज are phonetically perfect characters while च, छ and ज do not share this distinction. One is hard put to it when trying to distinguish between the vocal sounds represented by च and च्य, by छ and छ्य, and by ज and ज्य, while च, छ and ज are immune from this short-coming. Yet च, छ and ज not merely co-exist with च, छ

and ज्ञ but act in perfect unison to offer their mite toward the warp and woof in the tapestry of idiom and expression that embellishes the great mosaic of the Kashmiri language.

4. ANUSVĀRA FOLLOWED BY च्, छ् AND ज्ञ्

(a) When followed by च्, an Anusvāra (◌ं) is changed to च् provided the Anusvāra is preceded by a consonant with अ added to it (अकारान्त), e.g. चञ्चल, पञ्चक, पञ्चगव्य (the five products of the cow taken collectively, e.g. milk, curds, ghee, urine and cowdung—“क्षीरं दधि तथा चाज्यं मूत्रं गोमयमेव च”), पञ्चानन or पञ्चमुखी (an epithet of Śiva), पञ्चस्तवी (name of a pentad of hymns to Goddess Tripurasundarī), पञ्चाल, पञ्चाङ्ग (almanac), but पन्चाह (fifty) is an exception because च् is followed by आह and, hence, पन्चाहन, पन्चाह्युम, पन्चाहिम, etc.

In all other cases, the Anusvāra, when followed by च्, is changed to न्, e.g. पन्चादर (a waterfall), पान्च, पान्चुक, पान्चम, पुन्चुम, पुन्चुह, पान्चुत्रह, पान्चुताजीह, पान्चुवन्जाह, पान्चुहाठ, पान्चुसतथ, पान्चुशीथ, पान्चुनमथ, पान्चहथ, as also केन्चन (to some), केन्चिकात्य (after some time), पीन्चु (little ones), पीन्चुकान्य (little or ineffective ones), ब्रान्च (hopeful, delusion, wrong notion, orig. भ्रान्तिः), फ्रून्च (propitious, promising good luck).

(b) When followed by छ्, an Anusvāra is invariably changed to न्, e.g. गौन्छ (moustache), पान्छ (or पान्च, five), पुन्छिह (a paltry amount), होन्छ (impurity caused by a child-birth or death in a family), लान्छ (impotent, a eunuch), etc.

(c) When followed by ज्ञ्, an Anusvāra is invariably changed to न्, e.g. अन्ज्ञ (a swan, duck), पन्ज्ञ (a female monkey), पौन्ज्ञ (a male monkey), मन्ज्ञ (in, inside, amid,

between, among), मॉन्ज़ (henna), मॉन्ज़िल (storey, destination), मॉन्जुमयोर (middleman), हॉन्ज़ (a boatman, boatmen), कॉन्ज़ (sour gruel, orig. कॉजिकं, कॉजिका).

It is understood, however, that the Anusvāra may be retained in all the above cases, in which event the Anusvāra will *ipso facto* represent the nasal applicable in each respective case as explained in (a), (b) and (c) above. *It will be observed that this option eminently suits our requirements.*

5. ञ AND न्य DIFFERENTIATION

- (a) In conformity with the rule explained hereinbefore in I(7) an Anusvāra (◌ं), when followed by च्, छ्, ज्ञ् or झ् and, by the same token, by ज्ञ् (as explained in II(4) above), is changed to ज्ञ्, but may be retained and pronounced in that case as ज्ञ् like in the words चंचल (tremulous, fickle, unsteady), जंजाल (difficulty, dragnet, entanglement), झंझट (botheration, perplexing or troublesome situation), etc.
- (b) In all other cases, the sound represented by the nasal ञ or by न् + य may be represented by न्य to ensure a uniformly facile transcription, both in words from Sanskrit or of Sanskrit origin or those of non-Sanskritic origin, e.g.
 - (i) न्याय (justice, fairness), न्यसर (slumber, sloth, indolence), न्यबर (away, outside), न्यतुन (to clip wool or hair of sheep or person), न्यंगलुन (to swallow, stomach, put up with), न्यारु (apart, peculiar, uncommon, wonderful), न्यामत (relishing or delicious food, blessing, graciousness);
 - (ii) अन्याय, कन्या (an unmarried girl or daughter), अन्यर (blindness, ignorance, confusion), सन्यर (depth, sagacity), कुन्यर (loneliness, isolation), पानुन्यार (fellow-feeling, togetherness);

(iii) पुन्य (virtue, virtuous, sacred, orig. पुण्य), प्रान्य (old, ancient, sing. प्रोन, orig. पुराण), कान्य (a female blind of one eye), कन्य (a stone), चरिन्य (irritation, dislike), खरिन्य (a she-ass), मालिन्य (paternal family of a lady, pl. of माल्युन which generally denotes the paternal household of a lady), चेनुन्य (to feel or realize), साहिबुन्य (of the Lord).

(c) Again, in the case of verbs with a final न्, like अन (to bring), खन (to dig), रन (to cook), वन (to speak), सन (to ponder), मान (to agree), etc., the formations involving न् + य may be represented invariably by न्य, and not ज, as, for example,

Verb अन - अन्त्य (like तन्त्य अन्त्य कांगुर),	अन्येयि, अन्येनम etc.
-do- खन - खन्त्य (like तिमव खन्त्य खुड),	खन्त्यतन, खन्येहम etc.
-do- रन - रन्त्य (like असि रन्त्य चामन),	रन्त्यिख, रन्येयख etc.
-do- वन - वन्त्य (like तमि वन्त्य रामायण),	वन्त्यनम, वन्येनम etc.
-do- सन - सन्त्यव (like सु सन्त्यव अथ कथि),	सन्त्यिहे, सन्येयोव etc.
-do- मान - मान्य (like तिमव मान्य म्यान्य कथ),	मान्यिय, मान्यतोख etc.

6. र्य AND र्य DIFFERENTIATION

(a) र्य represents the sound ऋ + य (by means of क्यप् or प्यत् affixes) in Sanskrit like in the words आर्य (ऋ + प्यत्), कार्य (कृ + प्यत्), भार्य (भृ + प्यत्). Similarly, we come across words like अनिवार्य (unavoidable, inevitable), आचार्य, ऐश्वर्य, तात्पर्य (purpose), धैर्य (fortitude, courage), पर्याप्त (enough, sufficient), मर्यादा (rectitude, time-honoured convention), etc. All these words are commonly used in the Kashmiri language.

(b) It will be noted that र्य (ऋ + य) represents a sound close to but not identical with रिय and cannot, therefore, serve as a substitute for the र् + य or र्य sound, and not for the रिय sound either. Let us consider the words आर्यन

and आर्यन, as also कार्यन and कार्त्तन, where आर्यन and कार्यन are the Accus. pl. of आर्य (an adorable person, the Aryan race or people) and कार्य (work, function, occupation, a religious rite or performance) respectively, while आर्यन and कार्त्तन are the Accus. pl. of आर (a circular seat made of dry grass for an object of worship) and कार (the neck) respectively. Cf. आरि-प्यठ थव चोंग, आर्यन-प्यठ थव ठोकर। कार्त्तन करनख दग वुन्येन्द्रि-सूत्य।

As to the रिय sound, there are the words रियाज़ (rehearsal, repeated practice or exercise in music or play), रियासत (a province or dominion), फरियाद (supplication, petition, complaint), दरिया (a river or rivers, दरियाव in Kashmiri), etc., mostly of Persi-Arabic origin, commonly used in the Kashmiri language.

- (c) It may further be noted that र्य (ऋ + य) is never used initially but only medially or finally in a Sanskrit word as indicated in 6(a) above. *This is equally true about the Kashmiri language.* On the other hand, the sounds represented by र् + य or र्य and by रि + य or रिय are used initially as well as medially or finally in a Kashmiri word as illustrated below :

र्यक or र्यख (droppings of a bird, pl. र्यकु), र्यछ (nickname), र्यदु (heart, mind), र्यमु (obligations, concerns, anxieties), र्यय (an ant), र्यल (a strip of paper, cloth or land);

कर्य (bangles) and कर्यन (Accus. pl. of कोर), खुर्य (knots, problems) and खुर्यन, गुर्य (horses) and गुर्यन, चार्य (blockheads) and चार्यन, चार्य (hearths, fire-places) and चार्यन, छर्य (empty, destitutes) and छर्यन, जार्य (gamblers) and जार्यन, दार्य (eyelids) and दार्यन, ब्रार्य (cats) and ब्रार्यन;

रियाज़, रियासत, रियायत (or रिआयत, concession, favour);
 दरियाव, फरियाद, गरियाल (a big gong);
 सारिय (everyone, one and all), वारिय (the turn itself)
 as in आयम नु वारिय, चीरिय (rather late) as in चीरिय
 वोट, टारिय (both the eyelids) as in टारिय हुन्येस
 वंघ-वंघ, ब्रारिय (cats en masse) as in हून रोछ तु
 ब्रारिय चलय, छरिय (quite empty) as in बानु आसिख
 छरिय, and words like नज़रिय (at sight, at first sight) as
 in नज़रिय पछेनुम तु चट्टम कथ, नहरिय (only by or
 because of the canal) as in नहरिय बचाव्य ग्रस्य यिम
 पान्यि-दादि आस्य केशान, पुहरिय (only after about three
 hours' time) as in दोहस प्यठ द्रायोव तु पुहरिय आव.

While concluding this Note, I would like to reiterate that the Roman equivalents of Devanāgarī characters marked with an asterisk in the KEY TO TRANSCRIPTION AND TRANSLITERATION columns hereinbefore indicate that these follow the Scheme adopted by the International Congress of Orientalists at Athens in 1912, which constitutes the substratum of the transliteration procedure adopted in this work. The Roman equivalents not so marked represent additions made to the said Scheme to cover the additional vowel and consonant sounds employed in the Kashmiri language but not forming part of the Devanāgarī alphabet.

As to the additional consonant sounds thus employed in the Kashmiri language, these have all along been represented in Devanāgarī, by Kashmiri scholars, as च़, छ़ and ज़़, which appeared in print, for the first time, in Īśvara Kaula's "*Kaśmīraśabdāmṛta*" in 1898. Of these additional consonants, ज़़ is logically represented by z in Roman, and so is it represented by z in this Note and, accordingly, throughout this work.

However, as far as च़ and छ़, are concerned, these are represented by ç and çh respectively in this work. It is

rather surprising that, while transliteration of Kashmiri into Roman has, for the most part, followed the aforesaid Scheme, two of the three non-Devanāgarī characters, viz. च़, and छ़, (the third one being ज़ which is rightly represented by z) have all along, since 1913, escaped the attention of scholars and have hitherto been customarily represented by *ts* and *tsh* respectively. I have no doubt in my mind that it is high time to discard *ts* and *tsh* as archaic and to replace these invariably and unexceptionably with *ç* and *çh* respectively for transliterational purposes. While, according to the aforesaid Scheme, च़ and छ़ are universally represented by *c* and *ch* respectively, it is only fair and logical that च़ and छ़ be represented by *ç* and *çh* respectively, so ideal and appropriate and yet so simple and short for transcription.

E P I L O G U E

In his Preface to "*Kaśmīraśabdāmṛta*" of Īśvara Kaula³, Sir George A. Grierson, who edited this great work of a great scholar, had this to say: "Kashmiri is a language which is very little known, but which is of great importance for the purpose of comparative philology. Existing Grammars of it have been made by foreigners and are imperfect. They all suffer from at least one grave fault, viz., that they are based on the representation of the language which is displayed to them by the Persian alphabet, a system of characters which is quite unable to express the many broken vowel sounds in the language. Īśvara Kaula has adopted the Devanāgarī characters ingeniously modified to suit his purpose. With his system there is no doubt whatever as to what is the exact sound of each word in the language. The phase of the language which is illustrated by him is that spoken by the Hindus of the city of Srinagar. It differs slightly from the dialect spoken by Musalmans and from that used in the rest

of the Valley. Former Grammars have been based on the Musalman language which is that used by 90 per cent of the population of the Valley. The Hindu dialect has, however, its own value. It is the language of the educated ruling class and its contamination with Persian has been prevented by a wholesome tradition, which has no hold on the Mohammadan inhabitants. It is hence much the purest form of the language."

Grierson, evidently, made his remarks as above as a linguist and philologist that he was. Yet, however, the fact remains that Kashmiri is but one language, as every other language is, irrespective of the different phases in which it is spoken, like any other language in this vast country and elsewhere, each phase or dialect slightly differing from the other. So does the so-called Hindu dialect slightly differ from that of the Muslims in the Valley. Hence, a meaningful study of the language, of its structure and development, its idiom and expression, its grammar and etymology, and its pronunciation and transcription, calls for an impartial and dispassionate view of the subject and its treatment. Looked upon from this standpoint, I am inclined to believe that the subject has received a fair, objective and straightforward treatment in this Note, verily intended to serve the purposes of the Kashmiri-speaking people in general, irrespective of the dialect they employ.

The so-called Hindu dialect represents that phase of the language which has retained its pristine purity to a much larger extent than the other dialects have, with but a frugal admixture of Persi-Arabic words and expressions, where necessary, to augment and/or update its vocabulary to cover the authentic nuances brought forth by a changed socio-cultural set-up. This was a historical development following the advent of Islam in Kashmir which, despite the initial irritants caused by religious conversion, reflected, later on, "an appropriate recognition of the forward-looking expansion in vocabulary so as to cover the authentic nuances of socio-

cultural interaction" between the two communities, which inevitably resulted in a "socio-linguistic synthesis" that brought about a "harmonious blend of the indigenous and the domiciled" within the overall domain of the Kashmiri language and its idiom and expression. It was, of course, during the long and illustrious reign of Sultan Zain-ul-Abidin (1420-70), still remembered as Budshah, the great king,⁴ that developments like these and others could take place, bringing about a cultural renaissance "which was the outcome of a synthesis in the mode of thought and way of life followed by the two communities" and held them together for centuries thereafter, in amity and harmony, despite the ups and downs of history.

In any case, however, when we study the etymological aspects of the words constituting the language, the formation and meaning of each word and the inflexions it undergoes, we find the Kashmiri language firmly and deeply rooted in Sanskrit, with many a word going back to the hoary Vedic Aryan roots, which is but a rare spectacle in other Modern Indo-Aryan languages.⁵ It is precisely for these reasons that the Kashmiri language, though spoken by only a small segment of the vast Indian population, is considered to be "of great importance for the purposes of comparative philology".

"But," says the noted historian Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterji, "Kashmiri was suffering (and is still suffering) from a great handicap in not possessing a suitable alphabet. It is now generally written in the Perso-Arabic script which is very unsuitable for the genius of the language. The old Śāradā alphabet, confined to the Kashmiri Brahmins and restricted to religious and ritualistic purposes only, represents an archaic tradition in its orthography. This also could not be adapted to modern times in spite of the scientific endeavours of modern scholars like Īśwar Kaul and G.A. Grierson. ... " ⁶

This is not to say that I subscribe to the views held by the celebrated historian as to the efficacy and significance of the Śāradā alphabet. In any case, however, the fact remains that, except for the Śāradā script, Devanāgarī is the only alphabet ideally suited to accommodate, within its structure, the many and varied additional sounds peculiar to the Kashmiri language, by the application of suitable, facile and logically arranged diacritical marks to the concerned characters of the alphabet. This is what the great scholar Īśvara Kaula (1833-1893) endeavoured to do in his "*Kaśmīraśabdāmṛta*", completed by him in 1879 and published in 1898. Yet the system he so ingeniously evolved (in Part I of his "*Kaśmīraśabdāmṛta*") has come to leave much to be desired over the long span of time that has since elapsed. As a matter of fact, the said system has virtually become antiquated and obsolete and now represents an archaic tradition in so far as transcription of Kashmiri in Devanāgarī is concerned.

It is now for more than eight long decades, since 1913, that we have been in need of a system (for transcription of Kashmiri in Devanāgarī script), thoroughly updated and simplified in such a way as to be perfectly in tune with the Scheme (for transliteration of Devanāgarī characters) adopted by the International Congress of Orientalists at Athens in 1912, which was universally acknowledged to be the only rational and satisfactory one and has ever since been adhered to by scholars and Indologists all the world over. The system also needs to be provided with a broader base so as to cover the whole range of vowel sounds (vowels, semi-vowels, broken vowels and shades of vowel sounds), as also the additional consonants, leaving no room whatever for guess-work as to the exact sound or pronunciation of any word in the language. In short, we need a system or scheme which is verily adaptable to modern times.

The scheme thus formulated within the framework of the Devanāgarī alphabet and set forth systematically in this Note, for purposes of transcription as well as transliteration, constitutes a humble attempt on my part in this direction.

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2nd October, 1996.

1. This write-up entitled "*Kashmiri in Devanagari script - A Note on the Language, its Transcription, Transliteration and Pronunciation*" constitutes a part of my work on the "VANAVUN" now under completion and herein referred to as "this work".
2. "Among the ancient Indian scripts, the Śāradā has a pride of place. Though evolved from the western branch of Brāhmī nearly twelve hundred years ago, it continues to be in use even today. It is an alphabet of Kashmir par excellence and has also remained a popular script of an extensive area of North Western India and is still represented in the Panjab and Himachal Pradesh by its descendants, the Gurumukhī and the Tākārī. Nearly the entire extant Sanskrit literature of Kashmir is written in this script and, as such, the importance of its study for the proper understanding and the decipherment of ancient Kashmirian texts now preserved in several manuscript libraries in India and abroad can hardly be exaggerated."

- Dr. B.K.Kaul Deambi: "*Corpus of Sarada Inscriptions of Kashmir*" (Agam Kala Prakashan, Delhi, 1982), Preface, p. xi.

"... It is worthy of note that in spite of the advent of Muslim rule in Kashmir and the growing official patronage of the Persio-Arabic script, the use of the Śāradā alphabet did not lose popularity even among the Muslim population of the Valley. This fact is amply corroborated by a large number of Śāradā epigraphs now unfortunately badly mutilated and disfigured, and incised on the graves and tombs near the important Ziarats of Srinagar, Vejibror (Brijbehara), Martand and several other places."

- *Ibid.*, pp. 3-4.

3. Īśvara Kaula (1833-93) completed his "*Kasmiraśabdāmṛta*" (a Grammar of the Kashmiri language written in Sanskrit) in the year 1879. This was edited by Sir George A. Grierson and published by the Asiatic Society, Calcutta in 1898.
4. Cf. Dr. R.K.Parmu: "*A History of Muslim Rule in Kashmir - 1320-1819*" (People's Publishing House, Delhi, 1969), pp. 171-174.

"Zain-ul-Abidin is the greatest Sultan of Kashmir and some have even compared him to Akbar. Under him the boundary of the Sultanate of Kashmir reached its greatest extent, the country became prosperous and the Hindus were treated with a catholicity worthy of the great Mughul Emperor."

- "*The History & Culture of the Indian People*"
(Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay, 1980), Vol. VI, p.381.

5. Cf. Dr. Shashishekhar Toshkhani: "*Kashmiri Sāhitya kā Itihāsa*" (J. & K. Academy of Art, Culture and Languages, Jammu, 1985), pp. 2 - 4.
- The noted scholar has discussed the subject at length and thrown a flood of light on the origin and development of the Kashmiri language.
6. "*The Cultural Heritage of India*" (The Ramakrishna Mission Institute of Culture, Calcutta, 1978), Vol.V, p.530.

Abbreviations used in the Note

Accus., Accusative Case
cf., compare
e.g., for example
fem., feminine
mas., masculine

orig., origin/original/originally
Pāṇ., *Pāṇini's Sūtras*
pl., plural
sing., singular
viz., namely, that is to say

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and that its history is a history of growth and expansion. The second is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants, and that its history is a history of the struggle for a better life. The third is the fact that the United States is a nation of free men, and that its history is a history of the struggle for freedom.

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ॐ श्रीगणेशाय विघ्नहर्त्रे नमः

ॐ नमो ब्रह्मणे विष्णवे महादेवाय नमः

यं ब्रह्मा वरुणेन्द्ररुद्रमरुतः स्तुन्वन्ति दिव्यैः स्तवै-
र्वेदैः साङ्गपदक्रमोपनिषदैर्गायन्ति यं सामगाः।
ध्यानावस्थिततद्गतेन मनसा पश्यन्ति यं योगिनो
यस्यान्तं न विदुः सुरासुरगणा देवाय तस्मै नमः॥

अथ प्रारभ्यते

“वनवुन” इत्याख्या गीतिमाला

स्व० पण्डितसुनभट्टशास्त्रिणः धर्मपत्न्या

श्रीमती-जानकीदेव्या संकलिता

तयोः सुपुत्रेण हण्डूजात्यङ्कितशिवनाथेन

सम्पादिता च ॥



सर्व विद्यायां सर्वपापनाशकं
सर्व सुखदायकं सर्वविघ्ननाशकं सर्व

सर्वविघ्ननाशकं सर्वविघ्ननाशकं सर्वविघ्ननाशकं
सर्वविघ्ननाशकं सर्वविघ्ननाशकं सर्वविघ्ननाशकं
सर्वविघ्ननाशकं सर्वविघ्ननाशकं सर्वविघ्ननाशकं
सर्वविघ्ननाशकं सर्वविघ्ननाशकं सर्वविघ्ननाशकं

सर्वविघ्ननाशकं सर्वविघ्ननाशकं सर्वविघ्ननाशकं
सर्वविघ्ननाशकं सर्वविघ्ननाशकं सर्वविघ्ननाशकं
सर्वविघ्ननाशकं सर्वविघ्ननाशकं सर्वविघ्ननाशकं
सर्वविघ्ननाशकं सर्वविघ्ननाशकं सर्वविघ्ननाशकं
सर्वविघ्ननाशकं सर्वविघ्ननाशकं सर्वविघ्ननाशकं

वनवुन

विषय - अनुक्रमणिका

विषय	पृष्ठ
विषय-अनुक्रमणिका	२-६
उच्चारण-तालिका	७-६
प्रथम खण्ड {लिवुन, मांन्जिरात, दिवुगोन, कन्या-संस्कार (कोरि-दिवुगोन)}	१०-४२
प्रथम भाग - लिवुन	११-१४
सर्ग १ - शुक्लम	११
सर्ग २ - दपुन	११-१३
सर्ग ३ - वर्य	१३
सर्ग ४ - गरु-नावय	१४
द्वितीय भाग - मांन्जिरात	१५-२२
सर्ग १ - क्रूल खारुन	१५-१६
सर्ग २ - मांन्जि वनवुन	१६-२२
सर्ग ३ - मांन्जि लागुन्य	२२
तृतीय भाग - दिवुगोन	२३-३०
सर्ग १ - दिवुगोन-जायि लिवुन	२३-२४
सर्ग २ - सामग्रीयि वनवुन	२४-२५

सर्ग ३ - कलशस पूजा	२५-२८
सर्ग ४ - दिवतु-गूल्य	२८
सर्ग ५ - कन्यु-श्राण	२८-२९
सर्ग ६ - पलव छुनुन्य	२९-३०
सर्ग ७ - महाराजु ब्यूठ	

(या महारेन्य बीठ) दिवगोनस ३०

{ स्मरणीय - योत-तान्य अर्थात् प्रथम खण्डुक प्रथम, द्वितीय तु तृतीय भाग सम्पूर्ण छु सारिनुय (येनी कोरि तु न्येचिव्य खान्दरस, बैयि मेखलि-महाराजस) कुनुय वनवुन। }

चतुर्थ भाग - कन्या-संस्कार (कोरि-दिवगोन)	३१-४०
सर्ग १ - दिवगोनस प्यठ कन्या-संस्कार	
येनी कोरि-दिवगोन	३१-३६
सर्ग २ - प्रेष्युन*	३६-३७
सर्ग ३ - दुरचबतु	३७-३८
सर्ग ४ - यंजमनवाय छि व्वन्य	
दुरचबतु-पलव नाल्य लागान	३८-३९
सर्ग ५ - दिवतु-गूल्य यारबल वालुन्य	३९
सर्ग ६ - दिवतु-गूल्य यारबल वालिथ	
वापस गरु खसुन	४०
सर्ग ७ - गरु वालिथ (दिवतु-गूल्य यारबल	
वालिथ पतु वापस गरु खसिथ)	४०

परिशिष्ट - प्रथम-खण्ड-संबंधी शब्दार्थ इत्यादि ४१-४२

* स्मरणीय - यि छु यिवान वनुनु यकसान कोरि तु न्येचिव्य खान्दरस बैयि मेखलायि ।

द्वितीय खण्ड

४३-१०५

(विवाह-संस्कार एवं कन्या-विवाह
तथा पुत्र-विवाह)

प्रथम भाग	- कन्या-विवाह (कोरि-लंगुन)	४४-६२
	सर्ग १ - मस पारुन	४४-४५
	सर्ग २ - तरुङ्गु गण्डुन	४५-४६
	सर्ग ३ - व्वन्य आयि बरात, तु यि छु वनवुन महाराजस	४६-५२
	सर्ग ४ - व्वन्य महारेन्य तैयार करुन्य	५२-५३
	सर्ग ५ - व्वन्य महाराजु तु महारेन्य व्वीगिस खारुन्य	५३
	सर्ग ६ - व्वन्य द्वारु-पूजा	५३-५५
	सर्ग ७ - हेरि खसुन	५५-५६
	सर्ग ८ - लंगुच सखर	५६-५८
	सर्ग ९ - व्वन्य लंगुच तैयारी	५८-६०
	सर्ग १० - लंगुस ब्युहुन	६०-६१
	सर्ग ११ - कन्या-दान	६१-६३
	सर्ग १२ - गंगुव्यस तु लायुबोय अनुन	६३
	सर्ग १३ - मनन-माल	६३-६८
	सर्ग १४ - अग्नि-देवताहस आवाहन	६८-६९
	सर्ग १५ - लंगुन अथवा विवाह-संस्कार	७०-७४
	सर्ग १६ - दयु-बतु	७४-७५
	सर्ग १७ - पोशु-पूजा	७५-८४
	सर्ग १८ - लंगु-प्यठु वालुन्य	८४-८६
	सर्ग १९ - बतु ख्योन	८६-८८

सर्ग २० - व्यूग#	८८-८९
सर्ग २१ - महारेन्य तैयार करुन्य वारिवि खातुरु	८९-९०
सर्ग २२ - नेरुन	९०-९२
द्वितीय भाग - पुत्र-विवाह (न्येचिव्य-लंगुन)	९३-१००
सर्ग १ - महाराजु पारावुन तु तस खलथ गण्डुन	९३-९७
सर्ग २ - महाराजस दस्तार गण्डुन	९७-९८
सर्ग ३ - गौन्द, ट्योँक इत्यादि लागुन	९८
सर्ग ४ - व्यूग	९९
सर्ग ५ - होहवुर नेरनुच सखर तु नेरुन	९९
सर्ग ६ - महारेन्य ह्यथ गरु वातुन	९९-१००
परिशिष्ट - द्वितीय-खण्ड-संबंधी शब्दार्थ इत्यादि	१०१-१०५

स्मरणीय - यि वनवुन छु कुनुय वनवुन्य संस्कारन (येनी कोरि-लंगुनस,
न्येचिव्य-लंगुनस तु मेखलि-महाराजस) व्यीगिस ।

तृतीय खण्ड (यज्ञोपवीत एवं मेखला-संस्कार)

प्रथम भाग - लिवुन तु मांन्जिरात	१०७
द्वितीय भाग - दिवुगोन	१०८
तृतीय भाग - यज्ञोपवीत-संस्कार, मेखलायि-दोह	१०९-१५२
सर्ग १ - हुमुचि-जायि लिवुन	१०९-११०
सर्ग २ - सामग्रीयि वनवुन	११०-१११
सर्ग ३ - कलशस पूजा	१११-११४

सर्ग ४ - अग्निकुण्ड साधुन	११४-११५
सर्ग ५ - अग्निकुण्ड सन्दुरावुन	११५
सर्ग ६ - नास्थबन्ध खारुन्य	११५-११६
सर्ग ७ - पोशाक लागुन	११६-११७
सर्ग ८ - महाराजस ज़रु कासुन्य	११७-११८
सर्ग ९ - महाराजु ब्येहनावुन यज्ञस-प्यठ [आचमन करुन्य, ट्यो'क करुन, आदिदर्शुन करुन, अग्नस आहुति दिन्य, अछुर घुन]	११८-१२०
सर्ग १० - योन्यु बनावुन	१२०-१२१
सर्ग ११ - महाराजस योन्यु नात्य छुनुन	१२१-१२३
सर्ग १२ - महाराजु नेरि व्वन्य भिक्षायि	१२४-१२५
सर्ग १३ - यज्ञस वीद परुन तु आहुतियि दिन्यि	१२५-१२७
सर्ग १४ - वारिदान	१२७-१२८
सर्ग १५ - ब्ययु यज्ञस-कुन	१२८-१३१
सर्ग १६ - मण्डलिस वनवुन	१३१-१३२
सर्ग १७ - "शिवु-बुक्कु"	१३२-१४७
सर्ग १८ - ब्राह्मणन दक्षिणा	१४७-१४८
सर्ग १९ - महाराजस दस्तारस वनवुन	१४८-१४९
सर्ग २० - व्यूग बनावुन	१४९-१५०
सर्ग २१ - यारुबल वसुन	१५०-१५१
सर्ग २२ - यारुबलु खसुन वापस गरु	१५१-१५२
सर्ग २३ - आशीर्वाद	१५२

परिशिष्ट - तृतीय-खण्ड-संबन्धी शब्दार्थ इत्यादि १५३-१५५

उच्चारण-तालिका¹

- अ as in अख one, नव nine, खर ass, चर bug, मन mind, जल water, अज today, मल dirt, impurity, छल trick, decept.
- अ as in अछ eye, दह ten, खर dislike, aversion, चर sparrow, लर house, थन्य butter, हस्य elephants, पछ्य guests.
- अ as in जु two, त्रुह thirty, खुर slip, तुर a piece of cloth or paper, दुह smoke, सुह tiger, गरु home, फुर flattery, चु you.
- अ as in घन powder, क्रल worm/worms, खमु tent/tents, त्र cold, खूच young of a mouse, प्ररणा inspiration, impulse.
- आ as in काह eleven, काल time, छल jump, माम maternal uncle, त्राम copper, गाम village/villages, आचार pickles, माल garland.
- आ as in आठ eight, आस mouth, माज mother, मालु dirty, impure, आल्य nests, नाल्य drain, दार window, beard, माल appetite.
- इ² as in किस little finger, तिम they, ज़िठ्य elders, गिलु grievance, पितुस्य paternal uncle's descendants, हिशर resemblance.
- ई as in तीर arrow/arrows, सीर brick, शीन snow, पीरि generations, यीरु floating, supportless, सीनु chest, चीस्य late.
- उ as in गुर horse, हुर scrubbing cloth, कुठ room, जुर daughter's son, वुठ lip/lips, कपुर cloth, मुस fatigue, exhaustion.

- उ³ as in गुर mare, हुर a small scrubbing cloth, कुठ store-room, जुर daughter's daughter, थुर accusation, blame.
- उ⁴ as in गुर preceptor, teacher, कुल family, lineage, सुख happiness, comfort, दुख unhappiness, sorrow, दुष्ट wicked, vicious.
- ऊ as in चूर thief / thieves, हून dog, नून salt, ज्यूठ long, tall, मूल root, क्रूठ hard-hearted, सूर ashes, नूल mongoose.
- ऋ as in ऋण debt, obligation, अमृत nectar, ambrosia, सृष्टि creation, पृथिवी or पृथ्वी the earth, गृहिणी wife.
- ए as in शेठ sixty, ब्रेठ dullard, मेछर sweetness, चेर delay, हेर ladder, staircase, येर wool, ज्येछर length, मेल unity.
- ऐ⁵ as in शे' six, त्रे' three, शे'छ्य message, टे'छर bitterness, फे'शुल inauspicious, boding bad luck, पे'तुर paternal uncle.
- ऐ as in ऐश्वर्य affluence, greatness, वैराग्य absence of worldly desires, वैर enmity, animosity, मैत्री friendship, धैर्य courage, fortitude.
- ओ as in चोर four, मोल father, ओल nest, कोतुर pigeon, तोतु parrot, चोर dullard, stupid, बोय brother, गोल round.
- औ⁶ as in चौर excessive, ओन blind, a blind man, कौल dumb, मोल mad, insane, बौछ glutton, वौछ calf, त्रौष peevish, brittle.
- औ as in औषध a herb, medicine, सौंदर्य beauty, मौन silence, taciturnity, सौभाग्य good fortune, blessedness, प्रौढता maturity, perfection.
- अं as in संसार the world, संशय doubt, uncertainty, संयम self-control, restraint, संभव possible, probable, practicable, संहार destruction.

अः as in प्रातःकाल morning, प्रातःसमय morning-time, अन्तःकरण heart, soul, conscience.

1. Cf. my "NOTE ON THE LANGUAGE, ITS TRANSCRIPTION, TRANSLITERATION AND PRONUNCIATION". appended to this work in its introductory section.
2. As to Sanskrit words appearing in the Kashmiri language, it will be noted that in words with an initial इ or an initial इ preceded by a consonant, this initial इ is generally pronounced as य, symbolized optionally by इ̣ or ि̣, as the case may be, e.g., इच्छा, इतिहास, इष्टदेव, इष्टदेवी, इहलोक (this world or life), and चिंता, दिन, निपुण, निर्णय, निवृत्ति, निश्चय, पिण्ड, पिता, भिक्षा, मिथ्या, विघ्न, विचार, विज्ञान, विद्या, विद्वान्, विधि, वितस्ता, विनय, विनाश, विपरीत, विभव, विमर्श, विरक्त, विलक्षण, विवाद, विवाह, विशाल, विश्राम, विश्वास, विषय, विष्णु, विसर्जन, विस्तार, शिक्षा, शिष्य, सिद्ध, सिद्धि, हिंसा, etc.
And, as to words of Sanskrit origin, the initial इ is, of course, generally pronounced as य and is written accordingly, e.g., ध्यख (orig. धिक्, interjection of censure or displeasure), ध्यखकार (orig. धिक्कार connoting 'shame', 'fie', 'what a pity' etc. usually with acc.), ज्यव (orig. जिह्वा), न्यन्दुर (orig. निद्रा), न्यशीद (orig. निषिद्ध forbidden, prohibited), प्यतुर (orig. पितृव्य father's brother), स्यन्दुर (orig. सिन्धूर red lead), स्यन्ध (orig. सिन्धु the Indus), etc.
3. उ represents the sound of उ + अ as illustrated in the examples given.
4. उ represents the sound of उ + अ = व (इको यणचि, Pāṇ. VI.1.77) or, by the same token, of वु + अ = व्व, and is mostly so employed to pronounce the initial उ sound of Sanskrit words appearing in Kashmiri as illustrated in the example given. Cf. also my aforesaid "NOTE ON THE LANGUAGE, ITS TRANSCRIPTION, TRANSLITERATION AND PRONUNCIATION".
- 5&6. While ए and ओ are long vowels (दीर्घ), ए and ओ are, respectively, their short forms (ह्रस्व), used in Kashmiri, as illustrated in the examples given.

वनवुन

प्रथम खण्ड

[लिवुन, मांन्जिरात, दिवुगोन,
कन्या-संस्कार (कोरि-दिवुगोन)]

ॐ श्रीगणेशाय नमः

प्रथम भाग

लिवुन

सर्ग १ - शुक्लम

हेंजे, ^१ -

शुक्लम करिथ ह्योतय वनुवोनुय,
शुभ-फल द्युतय माजि-भवाने ॥११११॥
वसुदीव-राजन्यव ह्योतय वनुवोनुय,
शुभ-फल द्युतय माजि-भवाने ॥१११२॥
स्वर्गबटि पण्डिताह अन्यतो न गोरिथ^३,
लिवनस-क्युत दियि साथ चोरिथ ॥१११३॥
नवि नैछपत्रे रुत द्राव साथाह,
जगि-होन्द^३ दाता श्रीभगवान ॥१११४॥
असि करि म्येचि कुमु प्रुछिथ गुरस,
तिय आव परमेश्वरस खोश ॥१११५॥
गुडन्य-सूथिय^४ जंग आयि रुचुये,
रुंग फल्य जाम्पक बागासुय ॥१११६॥

सर्ग २ - दपुन

हेंजे, -

दपनस-क्युतुये रथु मंगुनोवूमय,
सोव^५ नैछतुर वुछुनोवूमय ॥११२१॥

महाराज-सांबुन होस मंगुनोवुमय,
 हस्तिस स्वन्-साज करुनोवुमय ।
 तथ्य-प्यठ श्रीकृष्ण-महाराज^६ बेहनोवुमय,
 सोव नैछतुर वुछुनोवूमय ॥११२।२॥

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दपुनुक सामान म्वलु प्यव जांरी,
 कपुटुय बबु-सूबुदारीये ॥११२।३॥
 वरदन कपुटमय हीयु-थरि छाये,
 लुकुचि यंजमनबाये क्युत ॥११२।४॥
 वयुमुच कौरुथय कण्टुमाल गरुथय,
 गण्डुथय संजु तु सामानय ॥११२।५॥
 कण्टु कडी कण्टुमाल पोट करी दाये,
 अज गण्डि यंजमनबायीये ॥११२।६॥

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दपुने द्रायुखय तपुऋषबाये,
 वति म्पूलुयय सत्यनारायण ॥११२।७॥
 दपुने द्रायुखय जंगि कुस ओये,
 मंगलादीवी तु नन्दिकीश्वर ॥११२।८॥
 दपुने द्रायुखय हिलयबाग्य-मंज्जिये,
 जुलयखास्य यंजमनबायीये ॥११२।९॥
 दपुने द्रायुखय टछिदास्य-मंज्जिये,
 अछिदास्य यंजमनबायीये ॥११२।१०॥
 अदुवल पूचिहेन डंजिये वावय,
 अज छ्यख यावन यंजमनबाय ॥११२।११॥
 हटि कण्टुमाला लटि अकि द्रायुखय,
 दपिथ तु आयुखय मालीन्यन ॥११२।१२॥

कुशलामाता दपुने द्राये,
दशरथ-राजुन गरु चाये ॥१।२।१३॥

सर्ग ३ - वस्य^७

हेजे, -

ब्रनुकूटहारस अज्य लंज बंस्ती,
दंस्ती असि वाच म्वंगु-रहकाय ॥१।३।१॥
मचि कौड म्वंग तय दायव डोलुय,
बायो बैन्य पजि कुनुपाथुर ॥१।३।२॥
आकाशु वथियो स्वनसुंघ शुपिये,
गूपियव ह्योतुयो म्वंग डालुन ॥१।३।३॥
स्वनसुंजि ग्रिटिन्ये दाल करायो,
साल करायो बान्धावन ॥१।३।४॥
मचि कौड म्वंग तय थाजि वजुनोवुय,
माजि ज़ाख तु मोल कडी होहवूरुय ॥१।३।५॥
स्वनसुंघ कंज तय कछकरु मुहुलिय,
अछुरछु सान्यि व्वछु म्वंग चेटुने ॥१।३।६॥
व्वथुदनि महैन्यिव्य ससुकोण्ड्य पिलुवान,
बिहिथ तु बैन्य छय ओट मिलुवान ॥१।३।७॥
क्रायि-ओखचारिस सन्दुरुसी त्पुंगुलाह,
मंगला जंगे अनासे ॥१।३।८॥
सन्दुरुसी क्रायि-ओखचारिस तु रम्बे,
डम्बे जोये तु लशेनय ॥१।३।९॥
स्वनसुंजि क्राये रुपसुंघ करिये,
असि करच वरिये रुंग लाग्य-लाग्य ॥१।३।१०॥
क्राये कौडुथय क्राये-वोरुय,
आये दोरुय आशेनय ॥१।३।११॥

सर्ग ४ - गरु-नावय^८

हैंजे, -

गरु नावानस नैछुत सोवुय,
भवान्य आयि पोशुलोवुय ह्यथ ॥११४।१॥

गरु नोवूथय क्रण्डु कौस्तूरे,
वस्तुरवनुचे जावि-लछुजे ॥११४।२॥

हाय वाली रवुकन पोन्थ फिरी टठुजन,
मुस्य दार चन्द्रयताराकन ॥११४।३॥

गरु नोवूथय शुक्लय-पछे,
तेष वाहुरेथय नैछुतूरय ॥११४।४॥

गरु नोवूथय राजाबाये,
ताजु-तारुक जंगि ओयीये ॥११४।५॥

गरु नावानस जंगि कुस ओयय,
मंगलादीवी तु नन्दिकीश्वर ॥११४।६॥

अनिवे टठुजे तु सिन्धुवोन्य फिरुवय,
हिन्दु-लरि करुवय गरु-नावय ॥११४।७॥

गरु नोवूथय हंस्तिस खासिथ,
बुविनय बायिस स्वस्तिस आय ॥११४।८॥

गरु नोवूथय गरुडस खासिथ,
गरु नावानस पुनयसुन्द ॥११४।९॥

इति प्रथम भाग समाप्त

द्वितीय भाग

मान्जिरात

सर्ग १ - कूल खारुन^६

हेजे,-

विगिन्यव सग द्युत वस्तुरवानस,
कोस्तूरि-गासस तु जावि-लछुजे ॥२१११॥

दीवकी खचायि दण्डकवानस,
दीवता वथ हावानस छिस ॥२११२॥

अस्तु-अस्तु^{१०} खचुखय दण्डकवानस,
दस्तु-दस्तु वाजिथय जावि-लछुजे ॥२११३॥

सुलि-वुलि खचुखय दण्डकवानस,
तुलि-तुलि सोम्बुत्थय जावि-लछुजे ॥२११४॥

जेरि-जेरि खचुखय दण्डकवानस,
बेरि-बेरि सोम्बुत्थय जावि-लछुजे ॥२११५॥

बण्डथ^{११} खचुखय दण्डकवानस,
गण्डथ तु वाजिथय जावि-लछुजे ॥२११६॥

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बरस डाजिथय जावि-लछाजी,
सावेतोनुय^{१२} प्रावेहम ॥२११७॥

बरस डाजिथय म्वत्तु-लछाजी,
सुख तय रानिम^{१३} प्रावेहम ॥२११८॥

पोन्य फिरी थालस लछुज डाल हाङ्गस,
 यथ राजु-राङ्गस नांमस्कार ॥२११६॥
 कूल खोखथय कूलयगरिये,
 नस्थन कुन्दनदार करिये छिय ॥२११७॥
 रुपुपलु काङ्कन्य छुनिथय कूलु-थाजे,
 व्वमब्रारि माजि छर्ये मांज्जेरात ॥२११७१॥
 बुटुनुचि बुटुन्नेचि हंगुवचि नावुयो,
 कूलु-व्वचि प्रेष्युन हावायो ॥२११७२॥

सर्ग २ - मांज्जि वनवुन

हेंजे, -

वरि करेथय वरि सोन्दरिये,
 करी सोन्दरिये कोसुमन क्राव^{१०} ॥२१२१॥
 वरि करेथय आनकु^{११} दानस,
 ज्ञानक-ऋष^{१२} सोन वर्गस चाव ॥२१२२॥
 वरि रन्यि देगि तु पुनुसुन्द दानस,
 स्वनु^{१३} यी तु लोलु लागि बरु-हाङ्गस ॥२१२३॥

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नवि लरि कनुदरि हारि तु चारे,
 असि करि वरे लारे प्यठ ।
 नवि लरि कनुदरि हारि तु चारे,
 थरि फोल्य गुलाब नाना-रंग्य पोश ॥२१२४॥
 वसुदीव-राजनि नुषि तय कोरे,
 तिमु छयय शारिकायि पादन तल ।
 शारिका लदिनय पनुन्ये गारे,
 थरि फोल्य गुलाब नाना-रंग्य पोश ॥२१२५॥

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यथ लरि शूभुनय स्वनुसुंघ ठंठिये,
 यंहय लर शालुमार-बठिसुय प्यठ ॥२।२।६॥
 खसुवुन सिरिय प्यव व्वगुन्यन बालन,
 अज छुम लालस आदनुक कार ॥२।२।७॥
 स्वन लदय तारुचि म्वक्तु वुरय डंजिनय,
 चानि ज्यनु फौलिमो लंजिनय पोश ॥२।२।८॥
 कृष्णुन्यि ज्यनय गाहु प्यव वौटिस,
 वुरयो मंजबाग त्रटिस लाल ॥२।२।९॥
 स्वन तोलायो रांचे-रांचे,
 म्वक्तु तोलय तारांचे सत्य ॥२।२।१०॥

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जेतुवुन लाल प्यव मंज माराकन,
 कंशीरि-हांन्धन ताराकन ॥२।२।११॥
 वसुदीव-राजुन्यन मंज माराकन,
 कृष्ण-भगवानुन्यन ताराकन ।
 दीवकीयि मुख दाख चन्द्रताराकन,
 कंशीरि-हांन्धन ताराकन ॥२।२।१२॥

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पादशाह-बागस बबुरे रोबिये,
 दोब्य आय लर सान्य नावान्ये ॥२।२।१३॥

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सुदुगुलाल तु आछे पोशो,
 गाछो कौडुमख रंगु-खुकांन ॥२।२।१४॥
 वसुदीव-राजुने रूपये लाछो,
 सुय आव कृष्णुन्यिस न्येथुरस कार ।
 गामन फरमाश खारय लाछो,
 गाछो कौडुमख रंगु-खुकांन ॥२।२।१५॥

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पथ ही-थरि तु ब्रोंठ रंगुचारे,
 श्यामुसोन्दरि कोड मोन्यन गच्छ ॥२।२।१६॥
 कारदार बाय लंघ पातुरि-चीन्यिय,
 कोतरि बैन्य कोड मोन्यन गच्छ ॥२।२।१७॥
 पक्तुकार बाय लंघ सुठकुव्य चीन्यिय,
 म्पक्तुहार बैन्य कोड मोन्यन गच्छ ॥२।२।१८॥

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क्राजि अन्य बरिथ क्रूलमलोरुय,
 अज छयम लरुय शोलु दीवान ॥२।२।१९॥
 वगुन्ये प्यठुच मूलय-यारी,
 क्रूलय लरुय बरूथय ॥२।२।२०॥
 क्रूलय-मलुरे क्रूल गव थौदुय,
 लौदुय माजि-भवानि करुस टेक्क सथ ॥२।२।२१॥

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चन्दनुवि राजदानि दान्तुव हंग छुय,
 राजो रंग छुय शोलु दीवान ॥२।२।२२॥
 वसुदीव-राजुन दान्तुव हंग छुय,
 गौबुर छुख वसुदीव-राजानुय ।
 कृष्ण-भगवानो बिहुन प्रंग छुय,
 राजो रंग छुय शोलु दीवान ॥२।२।२३॥

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पादशाह-बागस तुलमुल्य-नागस,
 बागस-मंज खौत मान्जे-पोश ॥२।२।२४॥
 वसुदीव-राजुनिस वलिया-बागस,
 फौलिसय गुलि-अफताब तु हीय ॥२।२।२५॥
 पगाह कृष्णुनिस दिवुगोनस लागस,

त्रागस मंज खौत मांज्जे-पोश ॥२।२।२६॥

पादशाह-बागस घुतुमय वौनुये,

छाण्डिथ औनुमय मांज्जे-पोश ॥२।२।२७॥

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मांज्जिकुल खोरुमय दधु-सूत्य सगुवान,

भगवान येछिनय रुत्य-रुत्य कार ॥२।२।२८॥

दखिनुकिंस बालस मांज्जि-हौन्द तर द्राम,

शर द्राम कृष्णस करव मांज्जेरात ॥२।२।२९॥

वौधुयो व्यूग तय आयो नादस,

छ्यमय शाहजादस मांज्जेरात ॥२।२।३०॥

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मांज्जेराचुय सोम्बुरिथ बाचुय,

वाचुय गंग जमुना सरस्वत ॥२।२।३१॥

तुलुमुलि प्यठय राजा वाचुय,

कृष्णुन्य मांज्जेराचुय प्यठ ।

वसुदीव-राजो लक्ष्मी वाचुय,

वाचुय गंग जमुना सरस्वत ॥२।२।३२॥

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वसुदीव-राजुन्य करबुलिखानो,

कमि बुहुत्थवानय मांज्जि म्वलुवान ॥२।२।३३॥

शुपुयेन्य बुहुराह अथि ह्यथ बाही,

बौहुत्थो मांज्जि म्वल काहू छुय ॥२।२।३४॥

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व्वलु मालि बौहुत्थो बेह सान्यि प्येज्जे,

कर मालि मांज्जे-लंजे म्वल ।

व्वलु मालि बौहुत्थो बेह सान्यि प्येज्जे,

मांज्जि तोल तारुचि-डंजे सूत्य ॥२।२।३५॥

बेह मालि वसुदीव-राजुन्यि प्येञ्जे,
 अज सान्यि लंजि ब्यूठ बुलबुल तु काव ।
 कृष्ण-भगवानो वाचुयो ह्वञ्जे,
 मांन्ज तोल तारुचि-डंजे स्रूत्य ॥२।२।३६॥

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बैरगु छख सबुज तय रंगु व्वज्जोजी,
 कमि वानु अन्चिमख म्वलाजी ॥२।२।३७॥

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दिलि-हंन्ज मांन्ज तय खंच तापुदानन,
 शाहि-जोफरानन मांन्जेरात ॥२।२।३८॥
 दिलि-हंन्ज मांन्ज तय वति लंज काबन,
 येति अरबाबन मांन्जेरात ॥२।२।३९॥
 शीरिन्यि-फल्यन तु कालायि-कन्दन,
 दौलचबन्दन मांन्जेरात ॥२।२।४०॥
 दिलि-हंन्ज मांन्ज तय वति लंज बुरज्जन,
 येतिक्यन म्यरज्जन मांन्जेरात ॥२।२।४१॥
 सथ मन मांन्जि-हंन्ध वथ व्वज्जोजी,
 कस खोदायस मांन्जेरात ॥२।२।४२॥

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वसुदीव-राजुने दायकु^{१८} गौबुरो,
 हायकु^{१९} स्रूत्य रठ मांन्ज तूल्य-तूल्य ॥२।२।४३॥
 मांन्ज आयि स्वर्गु तु मांन्ज आयि पांनी^{२०},
 मांन्जि कर मेहरबानीये ॥२।२।४४॥

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सरु मंजु रतुनाह आहम पांनी,
 चान्य दोह येछिमो नाराणी ॥२।२।४५॥
 मांन्जि-कित्य कौण्ड्य अन्य अर्जनदीवन सानिय,

काथाह थवनम त्रन भुवनन ।
 द्वसु दिचु दसिलव लरि लजु छानी^{३१},
 चान्य दोह येछिमो नाराणी ॥२।२।४६॥

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फुटुल्यन मान्ज तय दानु-दानु छानुवय,
 खानुमालिस करुवय मान्जेरात ॥२।२।४७॥
 फुटुल्यन मान्ज तय डुल्यन फिरुवय,
 शुश्चन करुवय मान्जेरात ॥२।२।४८॥

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दिलि-हन्ज मान्ज तय असि वांच डाले,
 रंगुमालि बालि थवुय आङुराविथ ॥२।२।४९॥
 अन्विवे कोण्डच तय मान्ज मांडावय,
 जामु गंडावय कामुदीवस ॥२।२।५०॥
 मान्जि-सूत्य सूरठ तु बैयु रेण्टु-पावाह,
 भावाह कौरुनय माजि-भवाने ॥२।२।५१॥

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म्युल गव मान्जि मरेदि तु क्रूलस,
 मूलस ति मुचाह यियेनय ॥२।२।५२॥
 वसुदीव-राजुनिस रंगु-बुलबूलस,
 हंगु छोग थवुसय भावानि-बल ।
 कृष्णस-क्युत म्वक्तय वुरस कनुफूलस ।
 मूलस ति मुचाह यियेनय ॥२।२।५३॥

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असि कर मान्जिरात बान्धुवन-किचुये,
 लक्ष्मी ह्यचुये वातेनय ॥२।२।५४॥
 यज्जमनबाये शमाहदान जालतय,
 मान्जि-कुण्ड वालतय देवानखान ॥२।२।५५॥
 यज्जमनबाये खाव छुनी खोरन,

भाव करी दूरिक्यन बान्धावन ॥२।२।५६॥
 यजमनबाये करच काङ्कन्यये,
 नरच फिरी मान्ज छय बांगुरावुन्य ॥२।२।५७॥

सर्ग ३ - मान्ज लागुन्य

हेजे, -

आहम विलि तय जाहम वक्तय,
 मान्ज लागय पादशाह-तखतास प्यठ ॥२।३।१॥
 जाहम दीवकी-हान्दे वक्तय,
 गौबुर छुख वसुदीव-राजोनय ।
 कृष्णो लघनय पनुन्ये बाखतय,
 मान्ज लागय पादशाह-तखतास प्यठ ॥२।३।२॥

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पार्वत तु परमेश्वर रथस खासिथ,
 कृष्णस लागव आथन मान्ज ॥२।३।३॥
 पार्वत तु परमेश्वर आदनु मीलित,
 कृष्णस लागव पादन मान्ज ॥२।३।४॥
 सुभद्रा छयो म्वछि मान्ज लागान,
 दीवकी छयो क्वछि ललावान ॥२।३।५॥
 दोहस खेथम वरि-बतु म्येण्डिये,
 कालचन लागय टेण्डिनय मान्ज ॥२।३।६॥
 कृष्णुनि कुठि छिम शायिर ग्यावान,
 कृष्णस लागव दाविर मान्ज ॥२।३।७॥
 वसुदीव-राजुनिस पादशाह-बौङ्गलस,
 कृष्णस लागव औङ्गलन मान्ज ॥२।३।८॥

इति द्वितीय भाग समाप्त

तृतीय भाग

दिवुगोन

सर्ग १ - दिवुगोन-जायि लिवुन

हेजे, -

स्वनु-सुन्दि टुंगुरे तु रूपु-सुन्दि बेलो,
लमय वालिव शेलय म्यंछ ॥३११॥

जमुना-जल तु गंगय-म्येचे,
दिवयगोनस^{३२} लिवासे ॥३१२॥

गंगुबलु तोरुमय गंगुवाँ-नौटुय,
फालिलु वौटुय लिवासे ॥३१३॥

गंगुबलु तोरुमय गंगुवोन्य नावन,
हावसु कान्यीयि लिवासे ॥३१४॥

जमुना-जल तु गंगुवोन्य पिवुते,
दिवुते कान्यीयि लिवासे ॥३१५॥

महादीवु-पतुकुय श्रूच-पोन्य तोरुमय,
दिवयगोनस^{३३} लिवुनोवुमय ॥३१६॥

शिश्मनांग्य वछुखय ओमरावतिये,
श्रीसरस्वतिये कान्यीयि लिव ॥३१७॥

द्वधुकि हरु-सूत्य कान्यीयि लिवुयो,
ओरु यीयु ब्रह्मा खिर्य वधुरोस ॥३१८॥

व्वशुनारि थौवुयो पोशुबाग लीविथ,

दशरथ-राजु खोत श्राण कांरिथ ॥३११६॥
 स्वर्गु खोत सालिग्राम अर्णुन्यि वेरे,
 धर्मच जाय लोंग छंडान्ये ॥३११७॥

सर्ग २ - सामग्रीयि वनवुन

हेजे,-

दिवुगोनस^{२४} ब्यूठहाम ग्वर ह्यथ तु पानय,
 स्वनु-सुंघ बानय वहारासे ॥३१२१॥
 येति छुवु माजि-शारिकायि होन्द थानय,
 येतिकिस थानास दीवुता ज्ञान ॥३१२२॥
 योत यीयि नारायण लक्ष्मी-सानो,
 स्वनु-सुंघ बानय वहारासे ॥३१२३॥
 ग्वडन्य खारुसी चोंग तु दूपय,
 रूपय नाराणजूवाने ॥३१२४॥
 ग्वडन्य खारुसी चोंग तु दूपय,
 रूपय कालुश वहारासे ॥३१२५॥
 खारुसी तेल मारेदु तु श्रूफल,
 सुफल लक्ष्मी प्रावेहम ॥३१२६॥
 खारुसी तेल मारेदु तु बादाम,
 आदनु जोयाय तु लशेनय ॥३१२७॥
 ग्वारुसी तेल मारेदु तु मादल,
 आदनु-बोजुय लशेनय ॥३१२८॥
 खारुसी तेल मारेदु तु इूनिय,
 ज़रमुच यूनी चंजीयो ॥३१२९॥
 मंज़ रोबुखानस इूनिय सासाह,
 दासास रुमु-ऋषोनुय आय ॥३१३०॥

दिवुगोनस खाँरचमय त्रिशलु-डून्यिय,
 ब्रह्मा विषुण तु माहीश्वर ॥३१२।११॥
 दिवुगोनस ब्यूठहाम पूरच-दाँरच म्खय,
 अमि सुखु बरिहेम वाँन्से सास ॥३१२।१२॥
 दिवुगोनस ब्यूठहाम दँछिने दारे,
 हाराँय ब्राँरे स्यदाँय-स्योँद ॥३१२।१३॥
 अरुशे वँथ्यमति अर्जनदीवो,
 फरुशस प्यठ कर कलुशस जाय ॥३१२।१४॥

सर्ग ३ - कलुशस पूजा

हेंजे,-

कलुशस पूज कर वुत्थमि नरो,
 हरी-हरु तु हलाँधरो ॥३१३।१॥
 कलुशस पूज कर दरभे-तुल्यो,
 टाँम्पठ-कुलि वसुदीव-राजाँने ॥३१३।२॥
 कलुशस पूज कर पम्पोशु-पँत्रो,
 म्वक्तु-छत्रु वसुदीव-राजाँने ॥३१३।३॥
 कलुशस पूज कर दशलूकुपालो,
 लालव खुतय वुत्थामो ॥३१३।४॥

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कलुशस पूज कर अर्गु तु पोशो,
 स्वरिव तपु-ऋषव साँदाशिव ॥३१३।५॥
 आदनु फौलहाम बादाम-पोशो,
 गोशस रँटथम पर्वतु जाय ।
 बँरुग चोन सबुज तय म्यवु चोन खोशो,
 स्वरिव तपु-ऋषव साँदाशिव ॥३१३।६॥

सूथिय फौलहाम चूठी-पोशो,
 गोशस रँटथम कुलिस-प्यठ जाय ।
 बरुग चोन सबुज तय म्यवु चोन खोशो,
 स्वरिव तपु-ऋषव सांदाशिव ॥३॥३॥७॥
 लंगु-लंगु फौलहाम चु ति टंगु-पोशो,
 गोशस रँटथम कुलिस-प्यठ जाय ।
 बरुग चोन सबुज तय म्यवु चोन खोशो,
 स्वरिव तपु-ऋषव सांदाशिव ॥३॥३॥८॥
 जीठिय फौलहाम गुलाब-पोशो,
 गोशस रँटथम थरि-प्यठ जाय ।
 बरुग चोन व्वजुल तय मुशुक चोन खोशो,
 स्वरिव तपु-ऋषव सांदाशिव ॥३॥३॥९॥
 हारिय फौलहाम चु ति पम्पोशो,
 गोशस रँटथम सरस-मंज जाय ।
 चु ति छुख माजि-शारिकायि होन्द खोशो,
 स्वरिव तपु-ऋषव सांदाशिव ॥३॥३॥१०॥
 श्रावुन्य फौलहाम दातुख पोशो,
 गोशस रँटथम छुटस-प्यठ जाय ।
 चु ति छुख सांदाशिवस खोशो,
 स्वरिव तपु-ऋषव सांदाशिव ॥३॥३॥११॥
 भादुखप्यतु फौलहाम कपुसे-पोशो,
 गोशस प्यठ रँटथम डारस-मंज जाय ।
 यैरिलूकि परलूकि परदापोशो,
 स्वरिव तपु-ऋषव सांदाशिव ॥३॥३॥१२॥
 ओशिद्य फौलहाम जाफुख-पोशो,
 गोशस रँटथम बागस-मंज जाय ।

चु ति छुख ठोकुरसांबस खोशो,
 स्वरिव तपु-ऋषव सांदाशिव ॥३॥३॥१३॥
 कार्तिकु फोलहाम चु ति क्वंगु-पोशो,
 गोशस रंठथम पोम्परु जाय ।
 चु ति छुख ब्राह्मण-जन्मस खोशो,
 स्वरिव तपु-ऋषव सांदाशिव ॥३॥३॥१४॥
 अनन्तनांग्य-वांते लौंगुयो गोशो,
 भवन-नागांस दिवुयाह जान ।
 चाकुबलु प्यतुरन म्वकुलेयि त्रेषो,
 स्वरिव तपु-ऋषव सांदाशिव ॥३॥३॥१५॥
 शुपर्यैन्य-वांते लौंगुयो गोशो,
 दिगांम्य-नागांस दिवुयाह जान ।
 कन्यकन तु बालकन म्वकुलेयि त्रेषो,
 स्वरिव तपु-ऋषव सांदाशिव ॥३॥३॥१६॥
 नुनुरच-वांते लौंगुयो गोशो,
 गंगयबालस दिवुयाह जान ।
 बुथिशेरि वासान लंजुमो त्रेषो,
 स्वरिव तपु-ऋषव सांदाशिव ॥३॥३॥१७॥
 दारुद्य-वांते लौंगुयो गोशो,
 शारदबालस दिवुयाह जान ।
 माजि-शारदायि-होन्द दर्शुन डेशो,
 स्वरिव तपु-ऋषव सांदाशिव ॥३॥३॥१८॥
 पंहलगाम्य-वांते लौंगुयो गोशो,
 अमरनाथोस दिवुयाह जान ।
 सांदाशिवसुन्द दर्शुन डेशो,
 स्वरिव तपु-ऋषव सांदाशिव ॥३॥३॥१९॥

कन्यकाह रच्छेयि वनुक्यव ऋषव,
 खारिथ तु नियिहंम दाण्डक-वन ।
 रामचन्द्रन सोथ द्युत युथ न जांह नाशो,
 स्वरिव तपु-ऋषव सादाशिव ॥३१३२०॥
 वसुदीव-राजुनि धर्मपुरोषो,
 जायि-जायि लघथम देवानखान ।
 स्वठकुव्य चीन्य तय म्वक्तुव्य पाशो,
 स्वरिव तपु-ऋषव सादाशिव ॥३१३२१॥

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कलशुचि जाये व्वछय आन्तुदारय,
 कलुशस पूजा वारय कर ॥३१३२२॥
 अरुशे वंथ्यमति अर्जनदीवो,
 फरुशस प्यठ कर कलुशस पूज ॥३१३२३॥

सर्ग ४ - दिवतु-गूल्य

हेजे,-

दिवतु-गूल्य वंठिथाय हंदि तु वारे,
 गारे हरिचन्द्र-राजांने ॥३१४१॥
 दिवतु-गूल्य वंठिथाय ईशरनि कूनय,
 गुल्य फिरी जूनय गाशरिये ॥३१४२॥

सर्ग ५ - कन्यश्राण

हेजे,-

व्वशु-नारि वुज लिव मूलादेरिये,
 लोलुपुतिस^{२५} वाच कन्यश्राणस विज ॥३१५१॥
 श्रुफलु-सूतिय पीरि कर पूजा,
 तीजाह द्युतुय माजि-भावाने ॥३१५२॥

पीरि-तल प्यैयियो मारेदु-रुखय,
हुकु आयि भवान्य जाफल ह्यथ ॥३।५।३॥
पीरि-तल प्यैयियो आंतुन्य जुचय,
पूच वहारुस दधु-गौडुय दिस ॥३।५।४॥
आमे-दधु सृत्य गलु-गलु करुयो,
जामुति-दधु सृत्य मलुयो तन ॥३।५।५॥
कूज्जन च्वन छय कान्यकु चोरुय,
मोल तय ग्वर छुय गौड दीवान ॥३।५।६॥
दीवकीयि वुशुनोवुयो गंगु-वोन्युय,
मधुमति चोनुय तु कौरुस कन्युश्राण ॥३।५।७॥
तनि मालांयो मुकोश तु ओटुय,
सुच ओय पशमीनु-पौटुय ह्यथ ॥३।५।८॥
कन्युश्राण कौरुयो में तु पित्यवाजे,
त्वकुचि माजे लोल बौरुयो ॥३।५।९॥

सर्ग ६ - पलव छुनुय

हेजे,-

कन्युश्राण करिथ तु अंतलास नालिय,
वात्य पज्ज न मातामालांकिय ॥३।६।१॥
सुचन अन्य सुविथ अंतलास-जामय,
सुचस क्या पजि यानामय ॥३।६।२॥
सुचन अन्य सुविथ अंतलास-दुतुये,
रुतुये-रुतुये प्रावेहम ॥३।६।३॥
व्वलु मालि सुचो खस जेरि-जेरे,
वरदनस हेरे प्रारान छिय ॥३।६।४॥
माजे पनुन्ये सीर वस बाविथ,
चन्दनुव तन खस नाविथ तु क्याह ॥३।६।५॥

सेरे-रासय तन नावायो,
व्वटि हावायो अंगनय-क्वण्ड ॥३।६।६॥

सर्ग ७ - महाराजु ब्यूठ (या महारेन्य बीठ)
दिवुगोनस

हेजे,-

मालिस तु ग्वरास निश ब्यूठूखो,
देय ड्यूठूखो भाग्येवान ॥३।७।१॥
मालिस खोवुत्थ ग्वरास देछिन्य,
व्वन्य चे रछिनय श्रीभगवान ॥३।७।२॥
दातो करुसू ताबेदारी,
ग्वरो लागुस शेरास ट्योक् ॥३।७।३॥
महाराज-साबुन्य गुरुय गंड बागस,
बडि ब्राह्मणु लाग दातस ट्योक् ॥३।७।४॥
म्वक्तु-च्यवुडोलस तखति-रावानस,
ट्योक् लाग पादशाह-दीवानस ॥३।७।५॥
ड्यकु प्रजोलुय ट्योक् व्वजोलुय,
म्वलुल गण्डिज्यास काङ्कनुबन्ध ॥३।७।६॥
ड्यकस ट्येकिस काङ्कनुबान्धस,
माजय वन्दुसी चान्दनु-तन ॥३।७।७॥
श्रीफलु-सूतिय कर आदिदर्शुन,
स्वफलु लक्ष्मी प्रावेहम ॥३।७।८॥^{२६}

इति तृतीय भाग समाप्त

चतुर्थ भाग

कन्या-संस्कार

(कोरि-दिवुगोन)

सर्ग १ - दिवुगोनस प्यठ कन्या-संस्कार
येनी कोरि-दिवुगोन

हेजे,-

कृष्णजुव फेर्योव बिन्दुराबनुसुय,

कोरि छु कन्या-सामस्कार ॥४१११॥

रामचन्द्र फेर्योव दाण्डकवनसुय,

कोरि छु कन्या-सामस्कार ॥४११२॥

वसुदीव-राजुन्य काजाक-तीरी,

पीरि-प्यठ करुयय कन्या-सामस्कार ॥४११३॥

दान्तनु-सूतिय सुम कांडायय,

रूम गण्डायय नारचबन्धु-सूत्य ॥४११४॥

आयस्तानस करुयय सायय,

वुन्यक्यन पजुनय वायनवात्य ॥४११५॥

स्वनुडबु-अन्दरुच खास म्वत्तुजूर्ये,

कूरचय करुयय कन्या-सामस्कार ॥४११६॥

बबन गौरुय थालदूर ग्वरन मृतुरोवुय,

कूरचय करुयय कन्या-सामस्कार ॥४११७॥

सतन मोहरन डैजिहौर कस कोरि क्युतुये,

यस कोरि गुम् डलि बुम्बु-खंजुरास ॥४११८॥

दहन मोहरन डैजिहोर गोरुय बबु-गंदुरिय,

छावतम सुन्दुरी कराय हो-हो ॥४११९॥

सामानु कोरुमय गोजेवारे,

डैजिहोर गोरुमय वैजिबारे ॥४११२०॥

माजि सौम्बुरोवुय पीली होकय,

माल्य गोरुयय टुकाय स्वन ॥४११२१॥

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ओम् ब्रह्मा तु दीवता आय सोन यौतुये,

नाराण ह्यौतुये आशेनय ॥४११२२॥

ब्रह्मा रक्तुवर्णु जपमालि-व्यौतुये,

चतुर्भुज नाराण शंख-चक्र ह्यथ ।

ईश्वर वृषभस खासिथ छु यैतिये,

नाराण ह्यौतुये आशेनय ॥४११२३॥

पूजिथ भद्रपीठ औनुमय रुतुये,

रुजिथ कन थव मंत्रस कुन ।

मन थव साविधान मंत्रय-व्यैचिये,

नाराण ह्यौतुये आशेनय ॥४११२४॥

ग्वडु सीमन्तुय कारुन ह्यौतुये,

परिथ द्युतुये नारीबन्ध ।

गण्डिथ हुम कर कमलावतिये,

नाराण ह्यौतुये आशेनय ॥४११२५॥

गूदानु-सूतिय अंगुन गव तौतुये,

दारि-दारि ग्यव हुम सारि म्यवु-सान ।

तारि सुय भुवनस कृपा-व्यौतुये,

नाराण ह्यौतुये आशेनय ॥४११२६॥

ऋषव वनु समिधय वालुन्य ह्यचुये,
 ब्राह्मणन दिचुनय मून्नाविथ ।
 बृहस्पतस निश छयख नीरिनय रुतुये,
 नाराण ह्यौतुये आशेनय ॥४१११७॥
 राजकुमारी अरुग ह्यथ आथे,
 स्वथे तरनुच बाडा छय ।
 कथा बु वनुये श्रीभगवतिये,
 नाराण ह्यौतुये आशेनय ॥४१११८॥
 अभिषीक करनु-सूत्य यश प्रावि रुतुये,
 गश गव असुरन तु ब्यौये राक्षसन ।
 खुश गय दीवता आय सोन यौतुये,
 नाराण ह्यौतुये आशेनय ॥४१११९॥
 वुदाह सादुन कारुन ह्यौतुये,
 आदनु जायिहम बुविनय जय ।
 नाद दिनु सूतिय आयय पार्वतिये,
 नाराण ह्यौतुये आशेनय ॥४११२०॥
 दिवुचव वस्तुर रटिहय छतिये,
 माल्य-माजि द्युतुय अभिषीकु-जल ।
 मान्जि तु अलुति अथु चान्य रुतिये,
 नाराण ह्यौतुये आशेनय ॥४११२१॥
 सहूदर हूम कर चांगि-धूपु-व्यौतुये,
 सूम गव सिरियस सूतिय ह्यथ ।
 भुमण्डलुक्य ऋष्य आय सोनुय यौतुये,
 नाराण ह्यौतुये आशेनय ॥४११२२॥
 गौरिथ औनुमय गहनय-फौतुये,
 पौरिथ द्युतुये ब्राह्मणी ।

चारिथ तु गण्डुनुय ह्यौतुमय रुतुये,
 नाराण ह्यौतुये आशेनय ॥४११२३॥
 मांल्यसुन्द डैजिहोर नीरिनय रुतुये,
 सुय कूर्य पूशिनय आदि-अन्त तान्य ।
 अथ-तल शूबिय म्वक्तय-फौतुये,
 नाराण ह्यौतुये आशेनय ॥४११२४॥
 ब्राह्मणु कन्या-हूम कर कोमारियि,
 सारिय शास्त्र तु पुराण ह्यथ ।
 वारिविच दक्षिणा लंजमय तौतुये,
 नाराण ह्यौतुये आशेनय ॥४११२५॥
 आही बूजिथ प्रावुखय रुतुये,
 प्रावुखय भर्ता-सुन्दि अथु सुख ।
 कर्मुरीखा कूर्य नीरिनय रुचुये,
 नाराण ह्यौतुये आशेनय ॥४११२६॥
 लालन तु रत्नन गौरुमय त्रौटुये,
 नालन-अन्दार खुशबुय छस ।
 थालस प्रेष्युन लौदुमय छौतुये,
 नाराण ह्यौतुये आशेनय ॥४११२७॥
 कलुशुक पोश द्युत तम्य लवु-हौतुये,
 प्रवु-ह्यथ नाराण संन्तुष्ट गव ।
 नमस्कार करुखी परण प्यखी रुतुये,
 नाराण ह्यौतुये आशेनय ॥४११२८॥
 समिथ दीवता आय सोन यौतुये,
 नमिथ करुखी पादि-प्राणाम ।
 नमिथ प्रदक्षिण चाकुत्य-व्यैतिये,
 नाराण ह्यौतुये आशेनय ॥४११२९॥

सतुऋष्य दीवता आय यौतुये,
 ह्यौतुय कश्चनय कोमारी ।
 दीवच्चव वाखा वखुनुय रुतुये,
 नाराण ह्यौतुये आशेनय ॥४११३०॥
 ब्रह्माहन चतुर्मुख वीद वौनुय रुतुये,
 दीवता वृजिथ प्रासन्न गय ।
 कर्मकाण्ड वखुनुख धर्मक सौथुये,
 नाराण ह्यौतुये आशेनय ॥४११३१॥
 साविधान साम्पुनिथ फल मंगी रुतुये,
 शुभ फल दितिये नाराणी ।
 मौल्य चान्य कन्यादान करनुय ह्यौतुये,
 नाराण ह्यौतुये आशेनय ॥४११३२॥
 गन्धर्व ग्यवुने वाथिय यौतुये,
 रुत्य-रुत्य शुभ-फल वनुने आय ।
 अछुरछु नाचान वछुये यौतुये,
 नाराण ह्यौतुये आशेनय ॥४११३३॥
 जन्मुच गण्डु-गण्ड नीरिनय रुचुये,
 नव-ग्रह सहायस आशेनय ।
 ब्राह्मणव वीदाह पौरुये रुतुये,
 नाराण ह्यौतुये आशेनय ॥४११३४॥
 मौल्य-माजि आहिया करनुय रुचुये,
 गणपत तु वल्लभा सूतिय ह्यथ ।
 कर्मक्य शुभ-फल प्राविखय रुतिये,
 नाराण ह्यौतुये आशेनय ॥४११३५॥
 कन्या-संस्कार कौरुनय रुतुये,
 निर्मल बुद्ध चान्य साम्पनीनय ।

धर्मस बुद्ध थव ब्रोण्ठ-कुन रुचुये,
नाराण ह्योतुये आशेनय ॥४११३६॥

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दक्षप्रजापतुन्ये तस व्वम-ब्रावे,
हारि छु कन्या-सोमस्कार ॥४११३७॥
ग्वडु आव ईश्वर तस व्वम-ब्रावे,
शूभान त्रै नैथुर भस्मी अंग ।
उचकस प्यठ चन्द्रमु तस व्वम-ब्रावे,
हारि छु कन्या-सोमस्कार ॥४११३८॥

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खासु-कूरुय तासु-बोदल वलय अंगुनुय,
व्वडि दिमय गोशपेश नाल्य चन्दनहार ॥४११३९॥
मामय-टाठ्युन पोट वलय अंगुनुय,
कूर छ्यख वसुदीव-राजानी ।
वाचहम पनुनिस प्रारब्धु-प्रंगुसुय,
व्वडि दिमय गोशपेश नाल्य चन्दनहार ॥४११४०॥

सर्ग २ - प्रेप्युन^{२७}

हेजे,-

माज-भवानी लदि प्रेप्युनुय,
लार-ब्योल तय छतुरय-हार ॥४१२१॥
माज पारुय लेजियो कूकिलि-हटिसुय,
वीगिनि चौटिसुय प्रारान छय ॥४१२२॥
हाशे-न्वषे आछयरछय,
अग्नस खाचय प्रेप्युन ह्यथ ॥४१२३॥

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हावुसी प्रेष्युन थावुसी चौटुय,
 त्रावुसी गोसु तु बोजुसी वीद ॥४१२।४॥
 दीवकी-माता खारुसी चौटुय,
 तोरु वासिथ कर आदि-दर्शुन ।
 वलुसी वसुदीव-राजुन तोसय,
 त्रावुसी गोसु तु बोजुसी वीद ॥४१२।५॥
 व्वगुने-प्यठुचिय देरुजय-ब्रादे,
 वारि ति खारुसी क्षेत्रयपाल ॥४१२।६॥
 व्वगुने-प्यठुचिय देरुजय-ब्रादे,
 सन्यिवारि ति खारुसी क्षेत्रयपाल ॥४१२।७॥
 सन्य सन्यिवारि तु आही पानस,
 थानस प्रेष्युन हावासे ॥४१२।८॥

सर्ग ३ - दुस्चबत

हेजे,-

गूकलु गूपीयु दुस्चबतु पोरान,
 मथुरायि कृष्णजुव वतु शेरान ॥४१३।१॥
 अर्जनदीवो दोरि द्यू खांजर,
 वसुदीव-राजुन बांजर आव ॥४१३।२॥
 रंथ्य वोथ दुस्चबतु पोशु-विमानस,
 योत आव सानिस थानस प्यठ ॥४१३।३॥
 ओरु आव दुस्चबतु चाव द्वारिकाये,
 योरु द्रायि दीवकी आलत ह्यथ ॥४१३।४॥
 दुस्चबतु-नावे रजु गयि ड्येजिये,
 ब्रग ओय कोतर-ख्येजिये ह्यथ ॥४१३।५॥
 यिमु कम दुस्चबतु-वाज्यन्यि आये,

हिन्दुस्तानुचि हिन्दियान्ये । ॥४१३।६॥

दशरथ-राजुन्य श्यामुसुन्दरुच कूरचय,

रामचन्द्र बोय ओय दुस्चबतु हेथ ॥४१३।७॥

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अंदरिस तोमलस मोदुरुय वासन,

यिथिये मालिन्य आसन तु क्याह ॥४१३।८॥

वसुदीव-राजस रुच गयि वासन,

दुस्चबत कौरनम सासन ग्रन्द ।

कुन्तीयि प्रास द्युत आमन तु खामन,

यिथिये मालिन्य आसन तु क्याह ॥४१३।९॥

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तेल-फोल वोवुथय चन्दन-कुल जोयय,

बब तु माज आयय दुस्चबतु हेथ ॥४१३।१०॥

स्वनु-सुन्जि गाडे रुपसुन्ध कण्डिये,

बैन्यिये बोय ओय हुज्जिये हेथ ॥४१३।११॥

डबि-तल्य पौकुरय आबि-रवानय,

बैन्यिये बोय-दीवान हय ओय ॥४१३।१२॥

सर्ग ४ - यजमनबाय छि व्वन्य

दुस्चबतु-पलव नाल्य लागान

हेजे,-

चुकुन्य फ्यरान थ्यकुन्य बान्धव,

ईश्वरुच यछ सान्य यजमनबाय ॥४१४।१॥

फुकुकिय फ्यरान मुखु किव्य द्राये,

सुख-सस्य यजमनबायीये ॥४१४।२॥

टैक्यपूचि चान्ये अर्तलि-वाधुर,

मिधुर आय गुल्यम्यूठुय हेथ ॥४१४।३॥

टैक्यपूचि टैण्ड्य मांज् नरि छख तौरान,
 यायुमस छि कारान लुलुमतुलाय ॥४१४१४॥
 छायकु मांजी छायकु छूयय,
 ठठनदार-दूरन तु जाल्य-जुमुकन ॥४१४१५॥
 पुष्यतु मांली पुष्यतु छूयाय,
 न्वष छख हरिचन्द्र-राजांनी ॥४१४१६॥

सर्ग ५ - दिवतु-गूल्य यारबल वालुन्य

हेंजे,-

दीवतु-गूल्यन थाल ज़ोनूथय,
 लाल ज़ोयय रंगुमांलीये ॥४१५११॥
 नमिथ तु तुलिथय दीवतु-गूलिय,
 समिथ तु वसुवय यारबल ॥४१५१२॥
 दीवतु-गूल्य कंडिथय बडि दरवाज़य,
 राजय गणीश सूतिय ह्यथ ॥४१५१३॥
 दीवतु-गूल्यन अलुन तु वलुन,
 फ़ुलुन तु फ़ेचर दीयेनय ॥४१५१४॥
 दीवतु-गूल्यन ब्रोण्ठ-ब्रोण्ठ शमाह,
 पतु-पतु ब्रह्मा वीद पारान^{२८} ॥४१५१५॥
 ज़ाजि-पुलहोर छुनिथ अडिनुय खोरन,
 राजुरैन्य सान्य वछ यारयबल ॥४१५१६॥
 डौण्ड बरिथ अर्घु तु पूच बरिथ सिन्दुरे,
 इन्द्र-सुन्ज न्वष वछ यारयबल ॥४१५१७॥
 राजु-सुन्ज राजुरैन्य म्वक्तुहार हाटे,
 रान्य वछ पान्यिस चट्टांने ॥४१५१८॥

सर्ग ६ - दिवतु-गूल्य यारबल वांलिथ
वापस गरु खसुन

हेंजे,-

वसुदीव-राजुनि दांनुवि डांवे,
अंस्य वांत्य पनुन्ये लांबे-तल ॥४१६॥१॥

सर्ग ७ - गरु वांलिथ (दिवतु-गूल्य यारबल
वांलिथ, पतु गरु वापस खंसिथ)

हेंजे,-

विश्वामित्रन बतु कोर अर्जनदीवन चोनुय,
रामचन्द्रन वातानोवूये ॥४१७॥१॥

बताह कोरुथ मालि इन्द्र-सुन्दिस बागस,
आगस करुथ मालि जीयाफत ॥४१७॥२॥
बताह कोरुथ मालि इन्द्र-सुन्दिस डेम्बस,
बेमन करुथ मालि जीयाफत ॥४१७॥३॥

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वांगीश्वरी कल्पान्त कांसिन,
सान्य ज़िन्दु आंसिन लक्ष्मीवान ॥४१७॥४॥
वसुदीव लंसिन हंस्ति स खंसिन,
बतु-बौड आंसिन पतुवथ-तान्य ।
आहिया करुथतोस कृष्णस लंसिन,
सान्य ज़िन्दु आंसिन लक्ष्मीवान ॥४१७॥५॥

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बताह कोरुथ मालि नौराह फिरिथ,
व्वन्य ब्यूठुख मालि थौराह दिथ ॥४१७॥६॥

इति चतुर्थ भाग (कन्या-संस्कार) समाप्त

परिशिष्ट एवं प्रथम-खण्ड-संबंधी

शब्दार्थ पद्यविवृति कार्यविधिनिरूपण तथा अन्य स्पष्टीकरण

(KHANDA-I - Explanatory notes) :

१. हेंजे (orig. हंजे) = वलिवे सखियव, वनिवे सखियव ।
२. गोरिथ = याद करिथ, बुलाविथ ।
३. जगि-होन्द = जगतुक ।
४. गुडन्य-सूथिय = गुडु-प्यठय, सूत्य-सूतिय ।
५. सोव = रुत, शुभ ।
६. अत्यथ छु वनुन महाराजुसुन्द या महारनिहोन्द नाव ।
७. वर्य छि करान कीवल न्येचिव्य-लंगनस । सोशल-रिफार्मु-प्यठु गव वर्य-रसुम बन्द ।
८. यि छु यिवान अमूमन मोजिरांछ कालु शामन वनवनु ।
९. कूल छि खारान दोहलि ।
१०. अस्तु-अस्तु = आहिस्तु-आहिस्तु ।
११. बंण्डथ = बंदिथ ।
१२. सावेतोनुय = सुख ।
१३. रानिम = ड्ययकुबजर, सौभाग्य ।
१४. कोसमन क्राव = शादियान, ओर-योर प्रछुन-गारुन ।
१५. आनकु = आनु हूह, साफ तु सुथरु ।
१६. जानक-ऋष = राजर्षि जनक ।
१७. स्वनु = कूलुगर ।
१८. दायकु = दाय दिनुवोल, मशवरु दिनुवोल ।
१९. हायकु = मुलुव परमानु ।
२०. पानी = पानय ।
२१. छानी = छानव ।
२२. "दिवयगोनस लिवासे" पतु गछि वनुन "हुमस क्युतुय लिवासे" ।
२३. "दिवयगोनस लिवुनोवुमय" पतु गछि वनुन "हुमस क्युतुय लिवुनोवुमय" ।
२४. दिवुगोनस = हुमस ।
२५. "लोलुपुतिस" छु यिवान वननु न्येचिविस, कोरि छु यिवान वननु "लोलुपुति" ।

२६. योत-तान्य छु सारिनुय (येनी कोरि तु न्येचिव्य खांदरस,
बैयि मेखलि-महाराजस) कुनुय वनवुन ।
२७. यि छु यिवान वननु यकसान कोरि तु न्येचिव्य खान्दरस,
बैयि मेखलायि ।
२८. पारान = परान ।

इति प्रथम खण्ड समाप्त

वनवुन

द्वितीय खण्ड

[विवाह-संस्कार एवं कन्या-विवाह
तथा पुत्र-विवाह]

प्रथम भाग

कन्या-विवाह

(कोरि-लंगुन)

सर्ग १ - मस पारुन

हेंजे,-

कंगुन्याह अनिमय छानय-वानय,

म्वक्तय-दानय वूरासे ॥११११॥

दीवकीयि अनिनय गंछिथ तु पानय,

कूर छख वसुदीव-राजानी ॥१११२॥

कृष्णु-भगवानुन सोरि-सामानय,

म्वक्तय-दानय वूरासे ॥१११३॥

स्वनु-सुंजि कंगुन्ये रूप्पुसुंघ बरय्ये,

हरय ल्यूखुयय कूरय विवाह-कार ॥१११४॥

स्वनु-सुंजि कंगुन्ये जठ वालाये,

अठ पाराये फलिलय-सूत्य ॥१११५॥

वाङ्कु पाराये फलिलु तु हियुये,

यूरय हय यी चोन अर्जन-दीव ॥१११६॥

वाङ्कु पाराये लाबे-लाबे

दंछिन्ये दारे तु डाबे प्यठ ॥१११७॥

रुम छियय जाविल्य सुम स्यंज द्राये,

शारिका आये वाङ्कु पारुन्ये ॥१११८॥

वाङ्कु पाराये थंज थवी कारुय,
 दूठये ब्रांरुय तु भावांनी ॥१११६॥
 कूरुच पाराये खंजिरुच-वाङ्कय,
 पंजरु-हार गछि वारीवुय ॥१११७०॥
 कूरुच पाराये पूशित्च^१ वाङ्कय,
 रुशवतु-कूर गछि वारीवुय ॥१११७१॥
 कूरुच पाराये बादाम्य वाङ्कय,
 आदनु-कूर गछि वारीवुय ॥१११७२॥
 कूरुच पाराये खंजर वाङ्कय,
 वजीर कूर गछि वारीवुय ॥१११७३॥
 निचि-निचि जाल्य-वाङ्कु पाटि-पनु पारुये,
 तारुये लोहुरुचुक^२ बुहुरी साज ॥१११७४॥
 वसुदीव-राजुन पतु-पतु सारुये,
 रोगुन्य-कुलिच्य-तु दौसमुत माज ॥१११७५॥
 बडि-दौहु लोकि-दौहु वारिव्य चान्य गारुये,
 तारुये लोहुरुचुक बुहुरी साज ॥१११७६॥
 वाङ्कय-लंजन म्बक्तु वूराये,
 क्रैञ्चन बासुमत फिराये ॥१११७७॥

सर्ग २ - तरुङ्ग गण्डुन

हेंजे,-

सुमनु कपसाह ववुनय आये,
 सुभद्रायि-हंजि यच्छाये ॥११२१॥
 वसुदीव-राजुन्यन डारन द्राये,
 चूर दिनि द्राये ग्रूस्यबाये ॥११२२॥
 शबनम-लवि सृत्य खासिथ^३ आये,

सुभद्रायि-हंजि यच्छये ॥१२।३॥
 वसुदीव-राजुनि जीछि-जीछि कपुसे,
 दपुसे सुभद्रायि करव तरुङ्गु तु पूच ॥१२।४॥
 रंथ्य वोथ तोसु तु अंथ्य व्यछुनोवुमय,
 तंथ्य करुनोवुमय तरुङ्गु तु पूच ॥१२।५॥
 डालि वोत सुथुर तय बालि व्यछुनोवुमय,
 मालि करय तरुङ्गु तु सीरि करय पूच ॥१२।६॥
 येति गंयस वोवुरच-वान अथि ह्यथ प्रैचिहेन,
 तति अंनिम सतुहार तरुङ्गु तु पूच ॥१२।७॥
 वोवुरच ओनुय त्वरुदार दोब्य ओनुय मायुदार,
 बक्तावांरच कूरचय गंडय म्वक्तुहार ॥१२।८॥
 मांज-भवांन्य आयि मंन्ज्य भवुसरिये,
 सुभद्रायि जंरिये-तरुङ्गय ह्यथ ॥१२।९॥
 मांज-भवांन्य आयि अन्दिये-अन्दिये,
 सुभद्रायि टांच तय बंन्दिये ह्यथ ॥१२।१०॥
 तरुङ्गाह ओनुमय गाहु लौगुय त्रावुने,
 ताह कोरुय माजे-भांवाने ॥१२।११॥
 तरुङ्गस ओये दाछिन्य पोछुय,
 येच्छिथ तु लोदुय माजि-भांवाने ॥१२।१२॥
 तरुङ्गस चानिस स्वनु-सन्जु ट्यकय,
 ड्यकय-बडुय नेरेहम ॥१२।१३॥

सर्ग ३ - व्वन्य आयि बरात, तु यि छु
 वनवुन महाराजस

हेजे,-

वुश्कु द्रायि ह्यैलि तय धान्यु कर पूरे,
 दूर्युक येन्यवोल कर वाते ॥१३।१॥

कोहु-तलु सिरियो द्राखो नोनुय,
 ब्रह्मा कौनुय सोजायो ॥१३।२॥
 दीवकीयि दिचोव काशीरि वौनुय,
 सुभद्रायि लोन कुनि मेल्यम नाह ॥१३।३॥
 नखु-तल वुछुनम पांडव-राजु थौनुय,
 ब्रह्मा कौनुय सोजायो ॥१३।४॥
 असि बूज खबुराह तोह्य तति द्रावो,
 योत वातिवा रंगु-नावन क्यथ ॥१३।५॥
 सद्रु-बठि सोदागार वोथ नावे,
 म्वक्तय-दान्ये म्वल करुने ॥१३।६॥
 वनुके ककुवु तु सरुके पछिनो,
 अछ हो लोसम कर वार्ताख ॥१३।७॥
 शंख-शबुद बूजुमय व्येथि-आपारे,
 गौन्द प्रजुनोवुमय विजिबारे ॥१३।८॥
 असि शैछ सूजुवो रंगु-चाकुवाच्यन,
 तोह्य द्रावु हस्य-अम्बाच्यन क्यथ ॥१३।९॥
 अंड्य द्राय व्वखुत्य तय अंड्य रंगु-नावन,
 हावसगीर द्राय खावन प्येठ ॥१३।१०॥
 पूरे-कान्ये खोतुखो सिरियो,
 पश्चिम-कूनुय जुचय त्राव ॥१३।११॥
 पूरे-कान्ये नभ्य कौर व्वदय,
 दूरे स्वन-सुन्द बोधय आव ॥१३।१२॥
 पाण्डव-राजुने शंब्य-चारागो,
 आखो नभ्य नांगारय ह्यथ ॥१३।१३॥
 दशरथ-राजु आव कशु तीर त्रावान,
 हशु आव हावान द्रुबु वायुन ॥१३।१४॥

अशुमौत लालु आव हशुमत हावान,
 वायान दरुच-तु साजनदार ॥१३॥१५॥
 स्वन-सुन्द कुबु छुय आनु-जाम्पानस,
 रथ्य वलु पोशु-वेमानस क्यथ ॥१३॥१६॥

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कनुवाज्यन आव म्वक्तु अलुरावान,
 रुमु-रुमु गुमु शेहलावान आव ।
 गन्धर्व-लूख आय वायान बाजे,
 त्रन भुवनन-होन्द राजे आव ॥१३॥१७॥
 ओरु-कनि जांटा योरु मुकांटा,
 ओरु-कनि वासुक योरु चन्दन-हार ।
 ओरु-कनि तरिकि तय योरु कनुवाजे,
 त्रन भुवनन-होन्द राजे आव ॥१३॥१८॥
 सिरीय-भगवान आव तीजु-सूत्य भरुनय,
 इन्द्राजस म्वक्तु जरुने आव ।
 रुच-रुच जुचु प्येयि अथ तीजु-थाजे,
 त्रन भुवनन-होन्द राजे आव ॥१३॥१९॥

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भारत-राज्युक बाजु कोनु वांजान,
 व्यथ कोनु ग्रांजान परन्दव-सूत्य ॥१३॥२०॥
 व्यथुबल्य आहम नलिवोन्य श्रयनय,
 होहवुरुच दप्यनय शाहजादु आव ॥१३॥२१॥
 नाव पंच रथ्य तय नाव पंच वारय,
 नाव पंच कंदुलन तार दीवान ॥१३॥२२॥
 स्वन-सुन्जि नावे रुपु-सुन्द हम् छिय,
 नम रठ शिवयनाथुन कुन ॥१३॥२३॥

हस्तिस खासिथ मधुपान च्यावान,
 ख्येवान आहम नागुरच-पन ॥११३।२४॥
 वसुदीव-राजु ओस दफ्तरु यीवान,
 सुभद्रायि-रोस ओस नु धार गंजुरान ॥११३।२५॥
 पृच्छतव दीवकीयि अपुज मा वानान,
 ख्येवान आहम नागुरच-पन ॥११३।२६॥
 हस्तिस चानिस स्वनु-अम्बारी,
 पृच्छतोस कमि बाजारी आव ॥११३।२७॥
 शबरोज-तारकु न्यथ छुख खासान,
 वनतो गुरच कति आसान छुख ॥११३।२८॥
 इन्द्रप्रस्थु ड्यूठमख नावि बनु वासान,
 द्वारिकायि ड्यूठमख बठि खासान ॥११३।२९॥
 दीवकीयि ड्यूठनख सिरीय ज़न खासान,
 वनतो गुरच कति आसान छुख ॥११३।३०॥
 बागस सानिस गुल्य फल्य ताजय,
 स्वनु-कोरि म्वक्तु-महाराजय आव ॥११३।३१॥
 इन्द्रयप्रस्थय द्राव महाराजय,
 परन्दन स्वनु-दरवाजय छिस ॥११३।३२॥
 गूपीयि वायान सन्तूरु-साजुय,
 सुभद्रायि अर्जन-महाराजय आव ॥११३।३३॥
 डाय-सास लूख पंक्य हालि-मादानस,
 खोतय अस्मानस गरदि-गूबार ॥११३।३४॥
 रौशुनाव भट्ट आव पोशु-विमानस,
 छुसय दामानस मुहुरी-दोव ॥११३।३५॥
 बंड्य-सुन्द गौबुर आव बडि हशुमातय,
 संगि-अशुमातुक त्रोट गरुयो ॥११३।३६॥

गुरिसुय चाँनिस स्वनु-सुन्द ताजुन,
 ग्वडु व्वलु गणपत-राजुन प्यठ ॥११३।३७॥
 समन्दरस सौथ द्युत चन्दनु-लाँते,
 रामयचन्द्रुनि वाँते आव ॥११३।३८॥
 समन्दरस सौथ द्युत दशु-अवतारिय,
 रामयचन्द्रुन्य सारिय आय ॥११३।३९॥
 क्यमखाबु वथुरमय वाँते-वाँते,
 कामुदीव श्यामु-सूराँते आव ॥११३।४०॥
 क्यमखाबु वथुरमय दोरे-दोरे,
 प्यठयबानुचि कोरे आव ॥११३।४१॥

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सँमिवे विगिन्यव वनवुन ज़ोन हय,
 महाराजु सोन हय त्रिभुवन-सार ॥११३।४२॥
 वुन्य ओस बुडु तय वुन्य बन्यव बालय,
 सोन हय सालस कमि हालु आव ।
 नव्यन-हौन्द नौव हय प्रान्यन-हौन्द प्रोन हय,
 महाराजु सोन हय त्रिभुवन-सार ॥११३।४३॥
 स्यठा तीजुवान हय शूभायि-सान हय,
 गरु सोन पानु भगवान हय चाव ।
 ज़ोन हय जुवान हय मोन हय सोन हय,
 महाराजु सोन हय त्रिभुवन-सार ॥११३।४४॥
 ज़ोतन तनि-सूत्य मन निवुवुन हय,
 सुख दिवुवुन हय मुख हाँविथ ।
 सानि कोमारि-हौन्द कर्मय-लोन हय,
 महाराजु सोन हय त्रिभुवन-सार ॥११३।४५॥
 संकट-गटि मंज गाश अनुवुन हय,

थवुवन आश हय आशि-रसित्यन ।

दासस पालुवन पालनहार हय,

महाराजु सोन हय त्रिभुवन-सार ॥११३।४६॥^७

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राजुपुत्रु शोरुवाल शूभुनय खोरन,

गाहु प्यव दोर्यन तु दरवाज्जन ॥११३।४७॥

राजुपुत्रु चाख मालि बडि दरवाज्जय,

राज्जय-गणीश स्रतिय ह्यथ ॥११३।४८॥

राजुपुत्रु चाख मालि बडि दरवाज्जय,

निछि-प्यठ स्वनु-सुन्द पाज्जुय ह्यथ ॥११३।४९॥

महाराजु आव तय चाव बजि दोरे,

म्वक्तुव छेत्र छुस लोरे-प्यठ ॥११३।५०॥

चाख मालि वसुदीव-राज्जुनि दोरे,

कोरि आख कृष्णु-भगवानाने ॥११३।५१॥

स्वन-डबु अन्दरुचि खास म्वक्तु-जोरे,

म्वक्तुव छेत्र छुय लोरे-प्यठ ॥११३।५२॥

महाराजु आव तय चाव बजि बरुन्ये,

पाठु-पूथ्य वाल्यतोस परुने-किच ॥११३।५३॥

चाख मालि वसुदीव-राज्जुनि बरुन्ये,

गौबुर छुख पाण्डव-राज्जुनुय ॥११३।५४॥

कृष्णु-भगवानुन्यि बैन्यि आव वरुने,

पाठु-पूथ्य वाल्यतोस परुने-किच ॥११३।५५॥

आंगन चाख मालि लंगुकि हीतय,

भूतन दियुवुस मालि रतय-छ्यफ ॥११३।५६॥

सौन्य चाव आंगन तु स्वनु-सुंजु वतय,

सौन्यिस तु मुकुल्यव अतयगथ ॥११३।५७॥

सौन्य चाव आंगन वथुस्यतोस प्येञ्जे,

लंजि-सान ज़ाफल बदयलोस ॥११३॥५८॥
 सौन्य-म्वलु गौबुरो किव्यू चान्य सौन्यिये,
 सौन्य चान्य सौन्य-वाजि मणिये-क्रैख ॥११३॥५९॥
 सौन्य-सौन्य मीलिवो मंज पेशुवारे,
 संज लौग हारि तु बुलबूलास ॥११३॥६०॥
 आंगुनस सानिस अन्ध-अन्ध कूछे,
 कोरि आयि वूछिनि भावानि-मुख ॥११३॥६१॥

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महाराजस-सूत्य सालर आये,
 कर्मवान धर्म-साभाये बीठ्य ॥११३॥६२॥
 इच्छि-मानु-पछि-सान बीठ्य श्रोचि जाये,
 इच्छा-भूजन आस्य तैयार ।
 खुश गव यी ईश्वरु-याच्छाये,
 कर्मवान धर्म-साभाये बीठ्य ॥११३॥६३॥
 ताजु-ताजु भूजन रनुनय आये,
 माजुरेच-होन्द छुख नु केह ति हाजत ।
 राजु सभि बीठ्य वाजु बांगरुनि आये,
 कर्मवान धर्म-साभाये बीठ्य ॥११३॥६४॥
 भूजन ख्यथ तिम आंगन चाये,
 तृप्त गैय सान्यि सीवाये सूत्य ।
 तनु-मनु वारु लंग्य द्वारु-पूजाये,
 कर्मवान धर्म-साभाये बीठ्य ॥११३॥६५॥^{११}

सर्ग ४ - व्वन्य महारैन्य तैयार करुन्य

हेजे,-

वरदन सौम्बुरमय सीरे-सीरे,
 यि कस काजाक-तीरे क्युत ॥११४॥१॥

सुभद्रा-महारेनिये वरदन गौय ज्यूठुय,
 शारिका आंयय गुल्यम्यूठुय ह्यथ ॥११४।२॥
 पोम्बुर^{१२} वंजुमय भवानि मुखस,
 कूस्थय सुखस प्रावेहम ॥११४।३॥

सर्ग ५ - व्वन्य महाराजु तु महारेन्य
 व्यीगिस खारुन्य

हेंजे,-
 व्यीगिस चानिस चन्दुन डांखय^{१३},
 ईश्वरस नखु रोजि भवानी ॥११५।१॥
 ओरु आव नाराण असि लोग शेरे,
 नेरुसी नरि-पान आलयवुस ॥११५।२॥
 ओरय ओयय साहिबि-दौलत,
 योरय नेरुसी आलत ह्यथ ॥११५।३॥
 सतिये-सारस दिचुथय छालय,
 रत्नय-चाङ्गिजि आलयवोस ॥११५।४॥
 छेत्रस चानिस स्वनु-सुन्द ज़ोलुय,
 इन्दुराजुन यैन्न्यवोलुय आव ॥११५।५॥
 सुभद्रायि लंसिनम वसुदीव-मोलुय,
 कनन-क्युत डैजिहौर गौरुनस जान ॥११५।६॥
 नाल्य द्युतुनस गोशपेश वडि द्युतुनस सोलुय,
 इन्दुराजुन यैन्न्यवोलुय आव ॥११५।७॥

सर्ग ६ - व्वन्य द्वार-पूजा

हेंजे,-
 सिरीय आव सांतन हस्यत्यन खांसिथ,
 वंसिथ तु करुस मालि द्वारय-पूज ॥११६।१॥

वसुदीव-राजुनि दारि तु हंगास,
 आल्य-तु^{१४} रुङ्गास द्वारय-पूज ॥१६।२॥
 द्वारु-पूज कर मालि ऋषु-कोमारे,
 पोशु-पूज कर मालि सालिग्रामास ॥१६।३॥
 राय चांन्य व्यथुदन्य बाय चांन्य गन्धुरिय,
 सुन्दुरिय करुय द्वारय-पूज ॥१६।४॥
 हारि करव द्वारु-पूज सून्य अलालखानस,
 बुम्बु-कोमानस सिन्दुरे-त्यौक ॥१६।५॥

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वनुवुनि अछुरछु वछु स्वर्गु-द्वारय,
 वारय करुयो द्वारय-पूज ॥१६।६॥
 चानि सत्संगु-सून्य गंगाधारय,
 द्वारस कर्म-कूल खारु वारय ।
 रंगु-रंगु बर-हंगु द्राव गंगु-आरय,
 वारय करुयो द्वारय-पूज ॥१६।७॥
 हरु-दृष्टि-द्वारस बन्यव हरुद्वारुय,
 दासु-भावु दासस बन्योव कैलास ।
 कूल खोर लबु गैयि नभुचे तारय,
 वारय करुयो द्वारय-पूज ॥१६।८॥
 भीदु-रस्ति शिवु वीदुकि ओमकारय,
 शुक्रदीव तु व्यास छिय वीद वखुनान ।
 गुणवान योन्यस छय स्वनु-तारय,
 वारय करुयो द्वारय-पूज ॥१६।९॥
 नव-द्वार मुचुरिथ धारुणायु धारय,
 जटाधरु संकटु-कटु चोन्य ध्यान ।
 पादन-तल बै चै इन्द्रिय मारय,

वारय करुयो द्वारय-पूज ॥१।६।१०॥
 असि दरकारुय कति छय हारय,
 मोहरु तु द्वारय ठेलि भरुय-भरुय ।
 कलु-प्येठय छयकोय लूभु-रस्ति शूभिदारुय,
 वारय करुयो द्वारय-पूज ॥१।६।११॥
 वुज सोन वैकुण्ठ बन्यव वारु-कारय,
 कूठिनय-मंज ब्यूठ कूटि-तीरुय ।
 चन्दुनुक स्वभाव द्राव दीवुदारुय,
 वारय करुयो द्वारय-पूज ॥१।६।१२॥
 लग्नस वेलु वोत विघ्ननिवारय,
 अग्नस-प्यठ छिय प्रारान दीव ।
 गुणवानु स्वनु-हेरि खस वारु-वारय,
 वारय करुयो द्वारय-पूज ॥१।६।१३॥
 “कृष्णस” परमात्मा निराकारय,
 प्राणु-रूपु नाडियन छुख फेरान ।
 विषुयन-धारुवुन छुख नवुद्वारय,
 वारय करुयो द्वारय-पूज ॥१।६।१४॥^{१५}

सर्ग ७ - हेरि खसुन

हेजे,-

नन्दुन्यो^{१६} लग्नस आहम पांनी,
 चन्दुनो गरुमय ध्यानी^{१७} हेर ॥१।७।१॥
 अन-तु मालि पुशो बबुरे-लोवुय,
 सोव खसि हेरि तु वथायरोस ॥१।७।२॥
 हेरन करुयो पोशु-वथुरोनुय,
 हावुयो होहवुरुचुक जायोनुय ॥१।७।३॥

हेरि छि सिन्दुर तु हेर दान्तवुय,
 हेरि छु खासान दीवादिदीव ॥११७।४॥
 सुठकु-हेरि खोतुख मालि पठकु^{१८} दिथ छाये,
 छाण्डान ईश्वर भार्याये ॥११७।५॥
 धर्मु-हेरि खोतुख मालि बर्मु^{१९} दिथ छाये,
 छाण्डान कर्मुलीखाये आव ॥११७।६॥
 खोतहाम हेरि-तु ग्युन्दुथम सेन्दुरे,
 खारुमय नेन्दुरे वुजुनाविथ ॥११७।७॥

सर्ग ८ - लग्नुच सखर

हेजे,-

यिम दांय सांन्य शाहजादु छि बुनु-तय,
 पृष्ठ्यतोख मसनन्दु कति वथुरोख ॥११८।१॥
 पाण्डव-राजुनि पादशाह-पसन्दो,
 मसनन्दु करुयो कान्यैन्थि-प्यठ ॥११८।२॥
 सतुरंजि छुचि-तय कालीनु जीठिय,
 बागस बीठिय सोदागार ॥११८।३॥
 पादशाह-सुन्दि गौबरु तु वंजीर-सुंजि कूरी,
 त्वहि द्वन जूरिय बीराबर ॥११८।४॥
 आखो वसुदीव-राजुनि हारे,
 तंकियाह दिथ तु बेह दारे-प्यठ ॥११८।५॥
 मसनन्दु मफुरशि कालीनु तंकियो,
 सुखियो डंख्य धू तंकियस सूत्य ॥११८।६॥
 वुठु छिवु च्येवान दीदुस्य होकय,
 बुथि छ्यवु नानान वुमदयगी^{२०} ॥११८।७॥
 मारपेच नैल्य च्यतु कलियानि-बरदार,
 यिम सरदार बीठ्य दैर्यच्यन-प्यठ ॥११८।८॥

मारपेच नैल्य च्यतु दीदुर्य होकय,
 यिम वुमराय^{३१} बीठ्य चोक्कन-प्यठ ॥१॥८॥६॥
 काकन-हांन्जी काकय-हांरी,
 वारिव्य चान्य बीठ्य ताकन-प्यठ ॥१॥८॥१०॥
 बबन-हांन्जी बबय-हांरी,
 वारिव्य चान्य बीठ्य डबन-प्यठ ॥१॥८॥११॥
 घदन-हांन्जी घदय-हांरी,
 वारिव्य चान्य बीठ्य स्यदय-स्योद ॥१॥८॥१२॥

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दिदुर छ्यै बोलान प्रातःकालस,
 यैति मसनन्दु कौर लालस-क्युत ॥१॥८॥१३॥
 अंगतरु संगतरु मूतिया-बागस,
 पान्यिचि-ज्वयि तय बैयु सबजार ।
 चूनु-लरि मिहुनु जौर शाहि-गिलकारस,
 यैति मसनन्दु कौर लालस-क्युत ॥१॥८॥१४॥
 गामुक्य तु शाहरुक्य क्राल मंगुनावस,
 डायि-मन्यि तबुचे पयुनावस ।
 रुक्मिणीयि कृष्णु-अवतार आव सालस,
 यैति मसनन्दु कौर लालस-क्युत ॥१॥८॥१५॥
 स्वर्गापोरुक्य वाजु मंगुनावस,
 रंगु-रंगु न्यामच्च रनुनावस ।
 मिठु-पोलावस क्वंग चालावस,
 यैति मसनन्दु कौर लालस-क्युत ॥१॥८॥१६॥

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लालो तोरुमख बालव-मैन्जी,
 लालो कैशीरि कैरुमय जाय ॥१॥८॥१७॥
 ओरु आव लाल तु गैन्जुर्यतोस मालय,

पृच्छ्यतोस कमि शाहारय आव ॥१।८।१८॥
 स्वन-दस्तारस म्वक्तु जरोवुय,
 यथ गरु वथ केम्य हावूयो ॥१।८।१९॥
 ओरु आव पांडव-राजुन येन्यिवोलुय,
 बंगाल्य-नावन तु पोशु-परन्दन ॥१।८।२०॥
 योरु द्रास वसुदीव-राजु सोन सोवुय,
 यथ गरु वथ केम्य हावूयो ॥१।८।२१॥
 त्येलि कोनु आयोख यथ बाजारस,
 येलि असि स्वन ओस दस्तारस ॥१।८।२२॥

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राजय बबु-सुंज्य स्यदु-कोमारी,
 दीवता मंजिम्ययारिय आय ॥१।८।२३॥
 त्रि-वरचषि पारचमय वाङ्कु-पतालिय,
 पान्चु-वरचषि ग्युन्दुथम दारि-मंजालिस ।
 सतु-वरिष वरुखय कृष्ण-अवतारिय,
 दीवता मंजिम्ययारिय आय ॥१।८।२४॥
 पौज तु अपौज वौनुयय मंजिम्ययारिय,
 तस खत्य पोशेभारीये^{२२} ।
 त्वहि द्वन वेलु वोत म्वकुलेयि सारिय,
 दीवता मंजिम्ययारिय आय ॥१।८।२५॥

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दातव करुयय मंजिम्ययारी,
 सातुच राजुकोमारीये ॥१।८।२६॥
 सुमनु साविधान रोजी अच्छुदारी^{२३} ,
 हारीयि वारिव्य वरुने आय ॥१।८।२७॥
 ओरु आय सतु-ऋष्य योरु द्राय पांडव,
 खस मंडुल छुय वहाराविथ ॥१।८।२८॥

सर्ग ६ - वन्य लग्नुच तैयारी

हेजे,-

ओरु आय पाण्डव-राजुन्य पाण्डव,
वसुदीव-राजुनि मण्डवु ब्येह ॥११६॥१॥
सांम्पुनुख कृष्ण-भगवानुन बान्धव,
खस मण्डुल छुय वहाराविथ ॥११६॥२॥

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पांस्व-पांस्व लगहाय रथु-सांवारे,
महाराजु राजुकोमारे आव ॥११६॥३॥
भयु चोल मृत्युंजयुने जयु-सूत्य,
दयि सुंजि नयि-मंजु तोताह द्राव ।
हिमालय-पर्वतूनि वनु-हारे,
महाराजु राजुकोमारे आव ॥११६॥४॥
सानिस पोशु-बागस ओस पोशाह,
गोशस-प्यठ पम्पोशाह ब्यूठ ।
रोषु चाव पोशुनूल मंजु पोशु-वारे,
महाराजु राजुकोमारे आव ॥११६॥५॥
पम्पोशु-पादु वुछ सादु शाहजादाह,
बागस-मंजु नागुरादाह द्राव ।
आकाशु अमृत प्यव धारि-धारे,
महाराजु राजुकोमारे आव ॥११६॥६॥
पम्पोशु-फरुशाह कोर बंगालस,
त्रिजगतपालस सालस दौप ।
बालु ब्यूठ बालादरि प्यठ-दारे,
महाराजु राजुकोमारे आव ॥११६॥७॥
वेमानस क्यथ छि पौत-महाराजय,

सिंहासनन-प्यठ छि राजुय-ऋष्य ।
 वस्य प्यय अस्य वुछिथ हस्य-अम्बारे,
 महाराजु राजुकोमारे आव ॥१।६।८॥
 सालुरव डालु दिचु प्यठ-डालानस,
 दीवानखानस दीवुता बीठ्य ।
 अड्य अपारि तय अड्य यपारे,
 महाराजु राजुकोमारे आव ॥१।६।९॥
 युथ महाराजु पजि यिछि थजि कारे,
 जल-जल वात्यतोन राजुकोमार ।
 वीगिस-प्यठ व्वन्य कोताह प्रारे,
 महाराजु राजुकोमारे आव ॥१।६।१०॥
 द्वारस सानिस बन्नव स्वर्गद्वाराह,
 कान्यैन्य सान्य शालुमाराह ज़न ।
 सालुरव कमि-हालु छालु तति मारे,
 महाराजु राजुकोमारे आव ॥१।६।११॥
 बन्धन त्राविथ कलु छिस वन्दन,
 वन्दन छ्यफ दिच नन्दन^{२४} वोत ।
 चन्दन-ज्युन वोल ज़ोल बूखारे,
 महाराजु राजुकोमारे आव ॥१।६।१२॥^{२५}

सर्ग १० - लंगनस ब्युहुन

हेंजे,-

वङ्गिस^{२६} खुतु छ्यय पोम्बुर^{२७} ज़ीठुय,
 लंगनस ब्युठुय चिन्तामन^{२८} ॥१।१०।१॥
 सुलि फौत्य गिलि-दूर्य आय क्याह करुने,
 यम्बुरजलि सौम्बुलि-पोश वरुने आव ॥१।१०।२॥

वसुदीव-राजुन्य सोभद्राये,
 ओयय अर्जन-दीव वराने ॥१११०।३॥
 रंजिथ गौण्डुमय दर्भि-देण्टोनुय^{३६},
 बूजिथ ईश्वर सोनुय आव ॥१११०।४॥
 दर्भि-वलिथ देण्टोन बुर्जु-वलिथ काये,
 भावनायि^{३०} कर्मलीखाये आव ॥१११०।५॥
 दाख्यन शामियानु बरन सोजान्ये^{३१},
 नाराण वान्स भराने आव ॥१११०।६॥
 वसुदीव-राजुनि पाट्य-सोजान्ये,
 कोरि-हन्धन वारिव्यन वथुराने ॥१११०।७॥
 रुक्मिणीयि कृष्णजू आव वराने,
 नाराण वान्स भराने आव ॥१११०।८॥
 यपारि-बालुचि गिलु-कोतरिये,
 अपारि-बालुक लाल हय ओय ॥१११०।९॥

सर्ग ११ - कन्या-दान

हेजे,-

त्वहि छुवुनु घरियाल^{३२} अस्य क्याह बोजोव,
 लग्नस कंच घरि रोजावो ॥११११।१॥
 गणपत-साबुनि डेडि-तल रोजो,
 ततिथुय बोजोवु घरियालु-ठस ॥११११।२॥
 पाण्डव-राजुन मोहन्युव सोजो,
 लग्नस कंच घरि रोजावो ॥११११।३॥
 घरियालु-घर वाय स्वनु-सुन्दिस थालस,
 असि जायि लालस राजुकोमार ॥११११।४॥
 तैलिकिस वुछ्यतोस दौङ्ग-दावालस^{३३},

अंज्यकिस वुछ्यतोस अवहालस ॥११११५॥
 यि अंस्य आंस्य कांरान वोहरवांघ-सालस,
 असि ज़ायि लालस राजुकोमार ॥११११६॥
 घंरियाल-घंर वाय विलि-तय वक्तय,
 वुन्यि-वुन्यि राजु छुय तख्तस प्यठ ॥११११७॥
 हरिवनु तप सोधुथ मालि साधो,
 स्येदि-मनु म्यूलुय सोदागार ॥११११८॥
 इन्द्रु-सुंदिस बागस नन्द^{३४} पकुवांन्यी^{३५},
 धर्मुवांन्य ह्यचुथ मालि वुछांन्यी^{३६} ॥११११९॥
 सुमनु कोमार माल्य क्वठि ह्यचुय,
 तचुय मोहर छु नेछेवान ॥११११२०॥
 कूर छि क्वठि-ह्यथ पुस्तक पारान,
 कूर छि मालिस नेछेवान ॥११११२१॥
 असि रंछ कोराह आत्मनि नाराण,
 रुक्मिणीयि कृष्णजू अथु दारान ॥११११२२॥
 वसुदीव-राजु छुस कन्यक प्रतिपालान,
 अर्जन-महाराजु छुस अथु दारान ॥११११२३॥
 कन्या-दान कोरुथा मालि नारायाणो,
 भुमि-दान रोटुथा मालि ब्राह्मणो ॥११११२४॥
 थजि^{३७}-प्यठ दुर्गा थंवमय नांविथ,
 निनू ब्राह्मणु प्रतिपालिथ तु क्याह ॥११११२५॥
 माजि-रांज्ञायि निश थंवमय वालिथ,
 तोह्म रुजिव तति अथु दारिथ ॥११११२६॥
 खिरु तय खंडु-सूत्य प्रेप्युन हांविथ,
 निनू ब्राह्मणु प्रतिपालिथ तु क्याह ॥११११२७॥
 युस करि माघु-श्राण न्यथ पूजि सालिग्राम,

सुय करि सतु-वुहुर कन्या-दान ॥१११११८॥
 बेरागि किंव-किंव घरियालु-वादा^{३८},
 राधायि कृष्णजू दान ह्येनि आव ॥१११११९॥
 युस दीयु गुर तु गाव भूतरात^{३९} दानस,
 तमि-खुतु थौद फल कन्या-दानस ॥११११२०॥
 असि-दिच मांघ्य-मांस्य कांगुर शिशिरस,
 ईश्वरस पोशे-भारिय लद ॥११११२१॥
 वुस्सी-पंजुरन पूस्यलिव्य थम छिय,
 वनतो कम छिय मंजुलूसे ॥११११२२॥

सर्ग १२ - गंगुव्यस तु लायुबोय अनुन

हेजे,-

यसु बैन्यु रंछथन नांख्यतु^{४०} क्वछे,
 स्वय बैन्यु खंचुये गांङ्गयव्यस ॥१११२११॥
 युस बोय रौछथन नांख्यतु क्वछे,
 सुय बोय खौतुये लायेबोय ॥१११२१२॥
 गंगुव्यस जंगि आयि ह्यथ गंगुवोन्युय,
 लायुबोय सोन छुवु जयुवोन्युय ॥१११२१३॥
 स्वनु-सुंजु लायि हुम मीनकु^{४१}-बायो,
 आयुदरि^{४२} बायि कर लाये-हुम ॥१११२१४॥
 लायि-बा-लायो लायि हुम द्दच्छे,
 जमुना-बैन्यु गछि वांरीवुय ॥१११२१५॥

सर्ग १३ - मनन-माल

हेजे,-

सुलि व्यथ पुशिन्यी विलि खस बालस,
 लालस-किच वाल माननमाल ॥१११३११॥

पुशिन्यी खंचुखय वगुन्यन बालन,
 लालस-किच वाल माननमाल ॥१११३।२॥
 पुशिन्यी खंचुखय मानुसंरच बालन,
 नाना-रंग्य पोशन मालु कारान ॥१११३।३॥
 अंड्य लद जेंथुरच अंड्य लद नालस,
 लालस-किच वाल माननमाल ॥१११३।४॥
 सुलि व्वथ पूश्यो^{४३} प्रांभात ओवुय,
 ग्वडु पवजि यंम्बुरजलु अदु न्योवुय ॥१११३।५॥
 स्वर्गु-मंजु खंचुखय महानन्द पुशिन्यी,
 मननमालुय तु वुसुरिय ह्यथ ॥१११३।६॥
 पाण्डव-राजुन यंम्बुरजलु-गौडुये,
 असि कोंछ यि जि कर बोंड वाते ॥१११३।७॥
 पाण्डव-राजुनि यंम्बुरजलु-कोजो,
 थदि रोज गंडुयो माननमाल ॥१११३।८॥
 दाण्डक-वनुचिय ऋषबायीये,
 दीवुरायिस^{४४} मंग माननमाल ॥१११३।९॥
 मननमाल गंडुयो ल्वकुचि हांशे,
 यशु जामति पुति लांशेहम ॥१११३।१०॥
 मननमाल गंडुयो रुखि^{४५} सोमाने,
 तमि कोंछ दामोदारस^{४६} आय ॥१११३।११॥
 मननमाल गंडुयो सोभद्राये,
 अर्जनदीवुनि भार्याये ॥१११३।१२॥
 मननमाल गंडुयो केसरि-दस्तारस^{४७},
 थदि कुठि वथुरय सब्जारस ॥१११३।१३॥
 अर्माये धर्माये राजुपुत्राये,
 मननमालि दछिन^{४८} द्यू बोज बाये ॥१११३।१४॥

मननमाले स्वनु-सुंजु ट्यकय,
 ड्यकय-बोडुय नेरेहम ॥१११३१५॥
 मननमालि चान्यि निचि-निचि बालय,
 कन्दुफुल्य रटो दन्दुमालन-तल ॥१११३१६॥
 माननमाले सुखि वुरायो,
 रुखि^{४६} आपुरायो नाबदुहंन ॥१११३१७॥

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भक्तु-वत्सल^{५०} मोनुख म्यान्य मननुय,
 शक्तिनाथु^{५१} गंडुयो मननुय-माल ॥१११३१८॥
 ब्रूज्य-ब्रूज्य श्रवणुय युस करि मननुय,
 निदिध्यासनु^{५२} ज्ञानु-दीपुय जाल ।
 साक्षात्कार छुख शिवु-रूप ननुनुय,
 शक्तिनाथु गंडुयो मननुय-माल ॥१११३१९॥
 आदिकार^{५३} द्युतुमुत छुय सत-जनुनुय,
 मंजु छुय अंद ह्यथ माया-जाल ।
 निर्गुणु लगुयो यिथिनुय गुणनुय,
 शक्तिनाथु गंडुयो मननुय-माल ॥१११३१२०॥
 युथ छुख तु त्युथ छुख क्युथ छुख ननुनुय,
 सुय ज्ञानि यस बनि युथ-ह्यु हाल ।
 वोन दिथ नोन वुछ वुछ्य^{५४} अन्य छि बननुय,
 शक्तिनाथु गंडुयो मननुय-माल ॥१११३१२१॥
 दिहु-अन्धुकारुक^{५५} कुल ह्यैयि छनुनुय,
 तीव्र वैरागुक सूरह वाल ।
 शिवु-रूपु तिय बनि यिय छु पौह्य-पनुनुय^{५६},
 शक्तिनाथु गंडुयो मननुय-माल ॥१११३१२२॥
 भीषणु^{५७} यिम मुख चैय-कुन अनुनुय,

तिमुनुय आय मंगि काल यच्च काल ।
 तिहुंजि अछ-नाटि-मंज कल्पान्त बननुय,
 शक्तिनाथु गंडुयो मननुय-माल ॥१॥१३॥२३॥
 लोलु-आलवु अंश-फेरच बान्सु-कनुनुय,
 च्यान्यन गछिना तर छिम लाल ।
 सुय मुक्तु बनिहेम यथ छि मुक्तु वननुय,
 शक्तिनाथु गंडुयो मननुय-माल ॥१॥१३॥२४॥
 पजि भावु पर मानुनाव पान पनुनुय,
 शाह पूरु वर्ताव अथि ह्यथ माल ।
 मंज बाजुरस वान लौद निर्धननुय,
 शक्तिनाथु गंडुयो मननुय-माल ॥१॥१३॥२५॥
 ह्यलि-ह्यलि लावि-लावि मावि-मावि गुन्युनुय,
 कुन्युरुकि खलु फलु वंछ मुक्तुहाल ।
 गाटस गाटु प्यव हुर्युरस छु छुनुनुय,
 शक्तिनाथु गंडुयो मननुय-माल ॥१॥१३॥२६॥
 नेमुच्यन^{६८} नारिज्यन^{६९} यमुक्यन^{७०} यनुनुय^{७१},
 समुद्रष्टि-जल फिर मालामाल ।
 निष्काम-कर्म-भूमि कल्पवृक्ष बननुय,
 शक्तिनाथु गंडुयो मननुय-माल ॥१॥१३॥२७॥
 चित-आकाशु^{७२} हाव नित मुख पनुनुय^{७३},
 छांडनस लौगमुत छुस पाताल ।
 रुनु^{७४} छुम खुनुवट खुड छुस खनुनुय,
 शक्तिनाथु गंडुयो मननुय-माल ॥१॥१३॥२८॥
 योगु-अंगु विन^{७५} छुस ज्ञानु-अन्न रनुनुय,
 योगेश्वर छुय मूर्खु-सुन्द साल ।
 अनिच्छायु^{७६} करतम अनुग्रह पनुनुय,

शक्तिनाथु गंडुयो मननुय-माल ॥१११३।२६॥

दयु-धनु-प्रापथ^{९०} छु प्रथ-कान्ति बननुय,

बानु-रौस्त कर्मु-हून छुस कंकाल ।

बडि भगवानु व्वन्य मै लदतु बानु पनुनुय,

शक्तिनाथु गंडुयो मननुय-माल ॥१११३।३०॥

गंडु-गंड वुन्य छम आम्यन पनुनुय,

वर दिम इन्द्र-चन्द्र^{९१} छुख दयाल ।

द्वगुनाव^{९२} उल्लंगिथ छुख त्रन गुणनुय^{९३}

शक्तिनाथु गंडुयो मननुय-माल ॥१११३।३१॥

सादु छयम इच्छा-कुमारी ननुनुय,

स्यंज-साजु गरु सूजिथ संबाल ।

वरनम सन्जिवरिकिय वरतननुय,

शक्तिनाथु गंडुयो मननुय-माल ॥१११३।३२॥

शक्तिपातु-सूत्य^{९४} भक्ति-भाव न्यथुनन्यनुय,

भक्त^{९५} कर मैना-भावु हीमाल^{९६} ।

ताह खूल वर-दिनुक्यन वरदननुय,

शक्तिनाथु गंडुयो मननुय-माल ॥१११३।३३॥

थफ कर मनस चिदानन्द-गननुय,

तप गव सिद्ध अथि मैठ जपु-माल ।

मस्त कौरुनस इथि प्रेम-मस^{९७} च्यनुनुय,

शक्तिनाथु गंडुयो मननुय-माल ॥१११३।३४॥

मैनायि हीमाल-पर्वत छु वनुनुय,

चक्रेश्वर छुय त्रिजगत्पाल ।

सांर्य^{९८} दीव चक्रस फीर्य प्रदक्षणनुय,

शक्तिनाथु गंडुयो मननुय-माल ॥१११३।३५॥

“कृष्णस” हरमुख मुख हाव पनुनुय,

थपि खारतन प्यठ सोहंसु-बाल ।
 फीस्य-फीस्य नेरि-नेरि निर्णय-वननुय,
 शक्तिनाथु गंडुयो मननुय-माल ॥१११३।३६॥^{७६}

सर्ग १४ - अग्नि-देवताहस आवाहन

हेजे,-

खस अंगु-मंडुलिस बेह सरस्वतिये,
 संतिये वोतुय विवाह-काल ॥१११४।१॥
 कैलासु-कोहुक्य यिमय सूरु-मंतिये,
 उल्लासु गण्ड्य-गण्ड्य आंगन चाय ।
 वंथि आकाशु किनु पातालु खंतिये,
 संतिये वोतुय विवाह-काल ॥१११४।२॥
 महाराजु ओयांय ताकुदारि-पंतिये,
 गुस्चन छिस गौन्ध तय शुस्चन गंजगा ।
 अस्य गंय हौशियार शंख-शब्दु सूतिये,
 संतिये वोतुय विवाह-काल ॥१११४।३॥
 व्हीगिस खंचुखय श्रीसरस्वतिये,
 रीगिस^{७७} सृत्य रोज़ बाराबर ।
 नाबद आपुरुस मैनावंतिये,
 संतिये वोतुय विवाह-काल ॥१११४।४॥
 रत्न-चाङ्गिजि आलुवुस मैनावंतिये,
 स्वनु-सुंदिस थालस रूप-सुंघ चाङ्ग्य ।
 शेरु-प्येठ्य आलुवुस मैनावंतिये,
 संतिये वोतुय विवाह-काल ॥१११४।५॥
 द्वारु-पूज करमय श्रीसरस्वतिये,
 वारु रोज़ ईश्वर छु सन्नेदान ।

स्वठकु-हेरि म्वक्तु छुख ब्रूठय तय पंतिये,

संतिये वोतुय विवाह-काल ॥१११४१६॥

खसुवुन जोलुयय तेल पोरुहंतिये^{९८},

तमि-सूत्य असुरन वसि अन्धुकार ।

लसि महाराजु गछि मुल्कुद्रेण्ट^{९९} पंतिये^{१००},

संतिये वोतुय विवाह-काल ॥१११४१७॥

लंगनस बीठुखय श्रीसरस्वतिये,

अंगनस-कुन रोज अथु दारिथ ।

अंगनुक्य रुत्य फल त्वहि-द्वन खंतिये,

संतिये वोतुय विवाह-काल ॥१११४१८॥

दीवताह तु दीवियि वुछान ब्रूठय-पंतिये,

गंगुव्यस तु लायुबोय मंगुनावान ।

लायिबांय लायि हुमि दूत^{१०१} गयि पंतिये^{१०२},

संतिये वोतुय विवाह-काल ॥१११४१९॥

मंज्युमयोर ओयय सूत्य भगवंतिये,

दक्षिणायि विजि रूद नु कान्सि च्येतस^{१०३} ।

नन्दुगूर द्वध ह्यथ प्रारान यंतिये,

संतिये वोतुय विवाह-काल ॥१११४१९०॥

पारन डून्य रटी मांज-पार्वतिये,

कारणं बूजिथ तु हलमुय दार ।

वारु दी हेहरस नीस्वनय ह्योतुये,

संतिये वोतुय विवाह-काल ॥१११४१९१॥

नाव करुस मालि श्रीसरस्वतिये,

भाव करुस मालि छय संसार ।

न्वशि-कन्यि वांचुय साक्षात संतिये,

संतिये वोतुय विवाह-काल ॥१११४१९२॥

सर्ग १५ - लग्न अथवा विवाह-संस्कार

हेजे,-

शिकारगोश कान्यन्यि चैश्मुबुल्य-दारे,
हारि वोत लग्नस विवाह-काल ॥१११५॥१॥
लग्न छियय कारान देवानखानस,
करी भगवानस नामस्कार ॥१११५॥२॥
लग्न छियय कारान नवि लरि-ताकस,
बोलाकि-ग्राकस^{६४} तु नस्तुवाजिले^{६५} ॥१११५॥३॥
लग्न छियय कारान बालादारे,
लग्न छियय कारान सुन्दारे ॥१११५॥४॥
लग्न छियय कारान कान्यन्यि अन्दरिय,
सुन्दरी रूप चोन सिरियस प्यठ ॥१११५॥५॥
नाराणजूवुन्य गथ वाचये,
सथ दी अग्नस चाकाती^{६६} ॥१११५॥६॥
दिमुयय यिम रत्न तय दाजे,
फेरी कूरुच वाजि-अथुवास कारिथ ॥१११५॥७॥
यिछ कूरुच रछनख दीवकी-माजे,
त्युथ नय होकिही कांह ति रछिथ ॥१११५॥८॥
चैन्यि हय दिचुनय शैयुनुह नाजे,
फेरी कूरुच वाजि-अथुवास कारिथ ॥१११५॥९॥
बगदांरुच कोतुर चाकुति फेरे,
निनू कुठि-प्यठ अथुवास कारिथ ॥१११५॥१०॥
अथुवास कारान यिनय अथु डलिये,
कथु करी लोहूरुच तोतस सूत्य ॥१११५॥११॥
अथुवास कारान अथु रटी चीरय,
कथु करी सीरयबाजिस सूत्य ॥१११५॥१२॥

कूरच-कोमारी मामजू डखु छुय,
 नखु छुय चतुर्भुज नारायण ॥१११५॥१३॥
 नीलय-वाटस खोर चोनूथय,
 ग्वर जोनूथय नारायण ॥१११५॥१४॥
 सतव पान्सव पैठच पकुनावुमख,
 पनुन्ये गौतुरय फिरुनावुमख ॥१११५॥१५॥
 आकाशु-ब्रांरी कुश छुनी खोरन,
 पैघ दी हेहरुसुंजन मोहरन सूर्य ॥१११५॥१६॥
 बबुसुन्द नाव छुय जानाह जिगुरी,
 हेहरन नाव क्याह कोरुनय चै ॥१११५॥१७॥
 चर्कुदार जूरी तुर्कुछान्य गरुखय,
 कर्मलान्य वरुखय जोर कारिथ ॥१११५॥१८॥
 गंज करी रूपुयन तूदु करी घारन,
 कथु करी मनसूबुदारस सूर्य ॥१११५॥१९॥
 यीत्य नभस तारक त्यूत सोन क्रोनुय^{९९},
 जेरि अकि लोन गौयय जोरावार ॥१११५॥२०॥
 वुछुमय नु जातुकस प्रुछुमय नु क्रानिस,
 कूरचय लानिस नामस्कार ॥१११५॥२१॥
 हार खेच पंजुरस तोरु कुस वाल्यस,
 ओरु आव तोतु तय बोलुनाव्यस ॥१११५॥२२॥

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दातव करुयय मंजिमयांरी,
 सातुच राजुकोमारीये ॥१११५॥२३॥
 शुल तु प्युल गौरुयय बंब्य-सूबुदारिय,
 वाज्यन लोगुनय शुद्ध अलमास ।
 राजन वरुखय हलम दाख-दारिय,

सातुच राजुकोमारीये ॥१११५॥२४॥
 सँदुरय खारुमख लोँदुरय-माली,
 म्वलु छख गौब तय तोलु लोँच-हार ।
 नाफस म्वल कोरुय सोदागारिय,
 सातुच राजुकोमारीये ॥१११५॥२५॥

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 कँडुमखय कण्डु तय दिचुथम शोलय,
 हार छि तोतस बोलयवान ।
 लोहूरय तोतु तु कश्मीरु-हारी,
 त्वहि-द्वन कति गंयि पारीजान ॥१११५॥२६॥
 हार छि दपान यंहय म्यान्थ बूलिय,
 शब्द बूजुयय पोशुनूलीये ।
 कंम्य कूरुय तारुय लानिन्य बांही,
 साक्षात मांहीश्वर हय ओय ॥१११५॥२७॥
 वसुदीव-राजुन करुयोव सांही,
 दीवकीयि कौरनस नांहीकार ।
 कर्मलीखायि कंड लानिन्य बांही,
 साक्षात मांहीश्वर हय आव ॥१११५॥२८॥
 कंम्य कूरुय तोरुनय लान्युन पन-तय,
 वनतय कम ऋष्य दान हैनि आय ।
 पादशाह-सुंदि गौबरु तु वजीर-सुंज्य कूरी,
 त्वहि-द्वन जूरिय बाराबर ॥१११५॥२९॥
 सुंथिय जानावार वंथ्य सारिय,
 चु ति बोलुसी वनु-हारीये ।
 पोम्बुरि-बटु चाय चादुरि-क्रानिस,
 कूरुय लानिस नामस्कार ॥१११५॥३०॥

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हारिये बोझी पोशुनूलुनि भाषे,
 आशे-रस्यत्यन गाशे आव ॥१११५॥३१॥
 सुबुहुच आश छय निन्दुरे नाशे,
 सिन्दुरे-थम सानि आंगन चाव ।
 निन्दुरे वुजुनस करी तालाशे,
 आशे-रस्यत्यन गाशे आव ॥१११५॥३२॥
 दाम छुय दुनिया खटिथ वालुवाशे,
 जालु वोलुन राजुहंस कथन कन थाव ।
 रामजुवन शैच्छि लजुनस अन्दुकाशे,
 आशे-रस्यत्यन गाशे आव ॥१११५॥३३॥

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हारिये बीठुहम नीलिस द्रमुनस,
 तोतस थव्यज्यम नमुनस जाय ॥१११५॥३४॥
 ह्यैरि तोतु कथु करि व्वनु बोझि हारी,
 तारुचि-सूत्य तोल म्वक्तय-हार ।
 क्यैहय छवख गमगीन राम-राम मौठुयय,
 कर्मयलो न चोन पौठुये द्राव ॥१११५॥३५॥
 शारिकायि लौठुये नाल्य-क्युत त्रौठुये,
 रांजायि कौरुये अथुरौठुये ।
 डुंगु दी संदुरस लाल खार बौठुये,
 कर्मयलो न चोन पौठुये द्राव ॥१११५॥३६॥

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सुबुहुकि पोशुनूलु रुत छुख बोलान,
 बोझान छवसय ताकुदारे प्यठ ॥१११५॥३७॥
 शिवनाथु कथु च्यान्थि अमृत छ्यै हारान,
 तिमुनुय कथुनुय थौवुमय कन ।

आस छुम दोरमुत अमृत-धारे,
 बोजान छ्यसय ताकुदारे प्यठ ॥११५॥३८॥
 महाराजु सृत्य-सृत्य राजुकोमारे,
 तोतु ज़न द्राव वनु-हारे ह्यथ ।
 कन थवु कथि चान्यि मन गव तारे,
 बोजान छ्यसय ताकुदारे प्यठ ॥११५॥३९॥
 त्रिभुवन-राजु आव अमि थज़ि कारे,
 सालस नेर चाकुवारे-क्यथ ।
 शालुमार बनावुम मनुचे वारे,
 बोजान छ्यसय ताकुदारे प्यठ ॥११५॥४०॥
 अतुगत पानु च्येय पतु-पतु लारे,
 “कृष्ण” संसारस लायिथ लथ ।
 सथ छ्यस च्यान्यि न्यथ सथ विचारे,
 बोजान छ्यसय ताकुदारे प्यठ ॥११५॥४१॥^{८८}

सर्ग १६ - दयुबतु

हेंजे,-

दाये दपतय लुकुटिस वाज़स,
 हाज़ीर खारि महाराजस किच ॥११६॥१॥
 स्वनु-सुंदिस थालस रुपु-सुंघ खूरिय,
 कुरी सूजुमय दयुबतुहेन ॥११६॥२॥
 दयुबतु लोदुमय चरुकी थालस,
 सुदुगूलालस तु मधुमति-क्युत ॥११६॥३॥
 कनन कनुवाजि तय दुकि-दुकि फ़लिये,
 अडुकल्य सान्य ख्येय बतुफ़ल्य डाय ॥११६॥४॥
 पाण्डव-राजुनि वलियाज़ादो,

कलियस वुछ्तो स्वाद क्याह छुय ॥११९६।५॥
 गोरि-हंदि औनुमय दधु-चड़वोरुय,
 सोरुय दामा च्यतामो ॥११९६।६॥
 दसि-प्येठच करथम पोशु-लंजि पिलुवन,
 त्रेषि-कन्यि द्युतुमय आबि-जमजम ॥११९६।७॥
 पाण्डव-राजुनि लाली-लालो,
 स्वनु-सुन्द दंदुखीलालुय कर ॥११९६।८॥
 अथु-छलुन द्युतुमय अमृत-वोन्युय,
 तुज करुन्य दिचुमय चन्दनु-लुश ॥११९६।९॥

सर्ग १७ - पोश-पूजा^{८६}

प्रथम परिच्छेद

हैजे,-

ओम् कर श्रूक पर श्रीगणेशाय,
 पोशु-पूजाये वेलु हय वोत ॥१११७-१११॥
 कर्मु-पम्पोश सोन ल्येम्बि-मंजु खौत सरु,
 हर मोन गरु सानि बर यान्य चाव ।
 स्वर्गचि अछुरछु वनुवुनि आये,
 पोशु-पूजाये वेलु हय वोत ॥१११७-११२॥
 जोनुय तु मोनुय जगतुचि माजे,
 तवय प्योस त्रिभुवन-राजे नाव ।
 लगुयो ग्रायन तु बैयि पौत-छायन,
 पोशु-पूजाये वेलु हय वोत ॥१११७-११३॥
 एकस अनेकस शरणे आये,
 शिव-शक्ति-रूपस सृत्य-सूतिन ।
 ब्योन-ब्योन रूप दोर महामायाये,

पोशु-पूजाये वेलु हय वोत ॥१११७-११४॥

सुलि-सुलि तुलुमुलि ग्वरु-आज्ञाये,

पूजा करस भावुनाये सान ।

भूतेश्वर वौर मांज्य राज्ञाये,

पोशु-पूजाये वेलु हय वोत ॥१११७-११५॥

सूत्य-सूत्य पर्वतु प्रेमु तु माये,

तथ्य बजि जाये दिमु प्रदुख्यन ।

जय कोर वामुदेव वौर शारिकाये,

पोशु-पूजाये वेलु हय वोत ॥१११७-११६॥

खिवि कोर ज्योति-रूपन सोन पाये,

सान्यि पालुनाये प्यठ छ्ये देवी ।

श्रीमहादेव वौर मांज्य ज्वालाये,

पोशु-पूजाये वेलु हय वोत ॥१११७-११७॥

अकिनगामि असि कर मनु-कामुनाये,

पूजा त्रिजगत-माताये ।

ज्यम्बुकेश्वर वौर मांज्य शिवाये,

पोशु-पूजाये वेलु हय वोत ॥१११७-११८॥

शिव वौर शक्तियि दय वौर दयाये,

पार्वतीयि वौर पानु परमेश्वर ।

ईश्वर वौर ईश्वर-इच्छाये,

पोशु-पूजाये वेलु हय वोत ॥१११७-११९॥

मनुकिय तमुना सारिय द्राये,

कौशल्या आये माये-सूत्य ।

श्यामुरूपु रामु-जुव वौर सीताये,

पोशु-पूजाये वेलु हय वोत ॥१११७-११२०॥

भाग्यवांनी किछ आस यशोदाये,

तिष्ठि यंजमनबाये पाद्यु-प्रणाम ।
 विष्णु-रूप कृष्ण-जुव वौर राधाये,
 पोशु-पूजाये वेलु हय वोत ॥११७७-११७९॥
 श्रीमहागणपत वौर वल्लभाये,
 सावित्रीयि वौर पानु बह्मा-जुव ।
 गुणवान भगवान वौर संपदाये,
 पोशु-पूजाये वेलु हय वोत ॥११७७-११८२॥
 धर्मक सौथ द्युत कर्मलीखाये,
 शक्ति वौर शिव तु शिवन वौर शक्त ।
 श्रीमहारुद्र वौर मांज्य उमाये,
 पोशु-पूजाये वेलु हय वोत ॥११७७-११८३॥
 प्राण वौर बौंज ध्यान वौर धारुणाये,
 भक्ति-भावनायि वौर सत-स्वभाव ।
 मुक्त कौर “कृष्ण” वौर शिव-लीलाये,
 पोशु-पूजाये वेलु हय वोत ॥११७७-११८४॥

द्वितीय परिच्छेद

हेजे,-

म्वक्तु-कनि तारक छिस तापुदानस,
 छ्यमय ईशानस पोशु-पूजा ॥११७७-२११॥
 आकाशु पोशु-वर्षुन हनि-हनि छुस,
 रथुबानु-कनि छुस सिरिय-देवता ।
 सायुबान बन्योमुत छुस आस्मानस,
 छ्यमय ईशानस पोशु-पूजा ॥११७७-२१२॥
 ड्यकस प्यठ चन्द्रमु प्रजुलान लाल छुस,
 वावु-लूकुपाल छुस करान गंजिगाह ।
 बह्मा तु विष्णु छिस सूर्य जाम्पानस,

छयमय ईशानस पोशु-पूजा ॥११७-२३॥
 चित्रगुप्त ताह छुस करान सामानस,
 इन्द्राजु मोरुछलु-बरदार छुस ।
 धर्मराजु थोवुमुत प्यठ धर्म-दानस,
 छयमय ईशानस पोशु-पूजा ॥११७-२४॥
 सतु-ऋष्य सथ जल ह्यथ मंज बानस,
 अंतुर कोपूरु छयकान छिस ।
 सतुवय ग्रुह्य छिस ह्यथ विमानस,
 छयमय ईशानस पोशु-पूजा ॥११७-२५॥
 गंगासागर ह्यथ छयस गंगा,
 वुदु जालान छयस दीपमाला ।
 लक्ष्मी मीठ्य छयस दिवान दामानस,
 छयमय ईशानस पोशु-पूजा ॥११७-२६॥
 नाबद आपुरान महाविद्या छयस,
 करान जमुना छयस वावुज्यु-वाव ।
 द्वधु-मांज सरस्वती सृत्य छयस पानस,
 छयमय ईशानस पोशु-पूजा ॥११७-२७॥
 जंगि-थाल अनुवुन्य छयस पानु सिद्धा,
 व्यूग लेखान छयस कर्मलेखा ।
 आत्म-रूप बसुवन छु मनुकिस थानस,
 छयमय ईशानस पोशु-पूजा ॥११७-२८॥
 वासुक तु शेषनाग छेरि-बरदार छिस,
 रत्न-होन्द म्वक्तु-हार छुस नाल्य ।
 गटु चंज गाश आव सारिसुय जहानस,
 छयमय ईशानस पोशु-पूजा ॥११७-२९॥
 कुवेर-जी तु वरुण छिस खर्चु-बरदारुय,

सोरुय स्वर्गद्वार सूरिय ह्यथ ।
 रथु छिख गण्डिमृत्य मंज मादानस,
 छयमय ईशानस पोशु-पूजा ॥११७-२१०॥
 ड्यकस प्यठ चन्दन-ट्योक छुस तीजुवानस,
 बुधिस छुस कुरोर सिरियुक तीज ।
 छयस दया गुल्य गण्डिथ तस दयावानस,
 छयमय ईशानस पोशु-पूजा ॥११७-२११॥
 अर्घ कर मनस तु पोश कर प्राणस,
 “कृष्ण” पूजायि लाग संनिधानस ।
 जालिय पाप तय गालिय अज्ञानस,
 सय छयह भगवानस पोशु-पूजा ॥११७-२१२॥

तृतीय परिच्छेद

हेजे,-

भावु-पम्पोश फौल्य प्रेमय-सरसुय,
 शिव-शंकरसुय छयै पोशु-पूजा ॥११७-३११॥
 शिवु-ध्यान धारन वीद व्यस्तारन,
 अमृत छि हारन कारण तु दीव ।
 वैकुण्ठ सांम्पुन सांनिस गरसुय,
 रामेश्वरसुय छयै पोशु-पूजा ॥११७-३१२॥
 अमरनाथकिस निशं अमरसुय,
 तीर्थयात्रायि द्राय ह्यथ पुण्य-फल ।
 सर्व-तीर्थ-फल छु बोड कश्मीर-सरसुय,
 मुक्तीश्वरसुय छयै पोशु-पूजा ॥११७-३१३॥
 ग्वडु आदिदेवस छु जय-जय-कारुय,
 गौड दिस तु छयम अनुवारुय ब्रौठ ।

गणेशबलु-जल हल-मुसल-धरसुय,
 लम्बोदरसुय छ्यै पोशु-पूजा ॥११७-३१४॥
 नवदलु कलु वन्दु अमरेश्वरसुय,
 थजिवारि करु शंकरसुय पूज ।
 व्यजुब्रारि प्रदर्शिन दिमु चकधरसुय,
 विजयेश्वरसुय छ्यै पोशु-पूजा ॥११७-३१५॥
 बाल-प्यठ तोतुलायि अर्चन करसुय,
 अनन्तनागु करु माघ-माससुय श्राण ।
 शाप चोल इन्द्रस तु गव आश्चरसुय,
 विश्वम्भरसुय छ्यै पोशु-पूजा ॥११७-३१६॥
 अर्घु पोशु भर्गुशिखायि पूज करसुय,
 मटन वातिथ हटन अपराध ।
 मुक्त गछि पितुरन क्षणमातरसुय,
 श्रीभास्करसुय छ्यै पोशु-पूजा ॥११७-३१७॥
 शिव-रागु कार्कोटनागु वीद परसुय,
 पापहरणनागु हरनम पाप ।
 भीमसेनन्य-पांठ्य ह्यथ हलधरसुय,
 हरीहरसुय छ्यै पोशु-पूजा ॥११७-३१८॥
 प्रेम-पोशु-मालु ह्यथ बालु-प्येठ्य तरसुय,
 सुनुशायि उमायि करु पोशु-पूज ।
 क्षमा करि म्यैति घ्यानाह स्वरसुय,
 उमाधरसुय छ्यै पोशु-पूजा ॥११७-३१९॥
 कूटिहेरु अन्ध-अन्ध फेरु तथ सरसुय,
 कूटी-तीर्थुक छुस महिमा ।
 आश थवु संकर्षणनिस वरसुय,
 कूटीश्वरसुय छ्यै पोशु-पूजा ॥११७-३१९०॥

खसु रुखसत ह्यथ नन्दिकीश्वरसुय,
 शिवस तु शिवायि करु पोशु-पूजा ।
 परमेश्वरीयि तु परमेश्वरसुय,
 जम्बकेश्वरसुय छ्यै पोशु-पूजा ॥११७-३१११॥
 त्रैशवन्य संज करिथ न्यत व्रत धरसुय,
 त्रनवन्य भवनख पाद्य-प्रणाम ।
 स्वन्दुवारि वन्दु पान श्यामुसुन्दरसुय,
 पीताम्बरसुय छ्यै पोशु-पूजा ॥११७-३१२१॥
 क्षीरु-खण्डु-कन्दु-सूत्य थालाह भरसुय,
 प्रेमु-सूत्य आपुरिथ वन्दुहस पान ।
 नीलुनागु नीलुकण्ठस दिगम्बरसुय,
 वीदु-सागरसुय छ्यै पोशु-पूजा ॥११७-३१३१॥
 देवस्थली छ्यै देवयसरसुय,
 सारिनुय दीवन पाद्य-प्रणाम ।
 वासुकीनागु-श्राणु शमु प्यमु स्वरसुय,
 सय कौसरसुय छ्यै पोशु-पूजा ॥११७-३१४१॥
 कपाल-मोचनु भक्ति-भाव भरसुय,
 पापु-क्षय गच्छिथ परु शापु-मोचन ।
 पालवुनि कपालु-माला-धरसुय,
 त्रिशूलधरसुय छ्यै पोशु-पूजा ॥११७-३१५१॥
 न्यत सूत्य ह्यथ पनुनिस व्वपरसुय,
 शिवु-रागु प्रयागु-मंज करु श्राण ।
 कूटी-तीर्थु पोश लागु ईश्वरसुय,
 त्रिपुष्करसुय छ्यै पोशु-पूजा ॥११७-३१६१॥
 गंगु-जटन वातिथ वर मंगु हरसुय,
 अमृतुच धार च्चावुनाव्यम ।

तसुन्दिस प्रारुवुन छुस आसरसुय,
 जटाधरसुय छ्यै पोशु-पूजा ॥१११७-३१७॥
 स्वयम गच्छिथ तु प्रेयम भरसुय,
 कालाग्नि-रुद्रस तु भद्रकालीयु ।
 पूजु निष्कल कलु-माला-धरसुय,
 कालुशेखरसुय छ्यै पोशु-पूजा ॥१११७-३१८॥
 तुलुमुलि प्रजुनाविथ सत्तुरसुय,
 राजुरैन्थि माजि राज्ञायि करु पूज ।
 धूप-दीप आलुवस ह्यथ चामरसुय,
 भूतेश्वरसुय छ्यै पोशु-पूजा ॥१११७-३१९॥
 रामुरादन-प्यठ मनु पूज करसुय,
 प्रारस हरमुखु बरसुय तल ।
 बरुन्युबलु खसु वातु प्यठ ब्रह्मसरसुय,
 जगदीश्वरसुय छ्यै पोशु-पूजा ॥१११७-३१२०॥
 हंसद्वारु नेरु वातु प्यठ कोलुसरसुय,
 शिवु-लोलु गंगायि मंज करु श्राण ।
 विश्व-रूप ज्ञानिथ विश्वेश्वरसुय,
 गंगाधरसुय छ्यै पोशु-पूजा ॥१११७-३१२१॥
 अर्जुन-दीवन ह्यथ युधिष्ठिरसुय,
 नाराण-नागु कर ध्यानु पूजा ।
 मनुकिस मन्दिरस मंज श्रीधरसुय,
 बोधेश्वरसुय छ्यै पोशु-पूजा ॥१११७-३१२२॥
 पर्वतु शारिकायि लीला परसुय,
 वामदेव रछि असि पादन तल ।
 गाल्यम संकटुकिस असुरसुय,
 चक्रेश्वरसुय छ्यै पोशु-पूजा ॥१११७-३१२३॥

रंग-रंग क्वंगु-पोश फौल्य पोम्परसुय,
 ज्वालायि बालायि पूजि लागस ।
 श्रीमहादेवस तु भस्माधरसुय,
 हर्षेश्वरसुय छ्ये पोशु-पूजा ॥११७-३।२४॥
 नागु-नागु फेरु कूत यथ भवुसरसुय,
 लागु नागु-नाथस कुन मन प्राण ।
 पूज करु अन्दर शिवु-मन्दिरसुय,
 आत्म-रूप हरसुय छ्ये पोशु-पूजा ॥११७-३।२५॥
 “कृष्णस” शिवुप्रेमुक च्यावि चरसुय,
 तीर्थु-फल दाव्यस गरसुय मंज ।
 रूप हाव्यस मंज क्षणमातरसुय,
 षडक्षरसुय^{६०} छ्ये पोशु-पूजा ॥११७-३।२६॥

चतुर्थ परिच्छेद

हेजे,-

सदाशिवस तु माजि पार्वतिये,
 लागय पूजि लवुहंतिये पोश ॥११७-४।१॥
 कैलास-कोहकिय यिमय सूरुमतिये,
 व्वलासु गण्ड्य-गण्ड्य आंगन चाय ।
 वंथ्यु आकाशु किनु पातालु खंत्युये,
 लागय पूजि लवुहंतिये पोश ॥११७-४।२॥
 असुवुन्य कोसम व्वजुल्य नील्य छ्येतिये,
 तमि हैत्य तस पूजि लागुन्य तु क्याह ।
 लांग्यनस पूजायि नीरचनस ह्येतिये,
 लागय पूजि लवुहंतिये पोश ॥११७-४।३॥

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शिवनाथस प्यठ द्रायख संतिये,
 श्रीपार्वतिये भविनय जय ॥११७-४१४॥
 पूजायि लागय पोश लवुहंतिये,
 अकिनगामि आसवुन्य छयख शिवा ।
 रक्तु-बीज मारिथ छयख पानु तंतिये,
 श्रीपार्वतिये भविनय जय ॥११७-४१५॥
 पोश सौम्बुराविम वजुल्य नील्य छंतिये,
 पूजायि लागुयय इष्टदेविये ।
 जारु-पार वारु बोज छिय आरु-कंतिये,
 श्रीपार्वतिये भविनय जय ॥११७-४१६॥
 अमरनाथु-कैलासुकिय सूरुमंतिये,
 वरनख तु करनख अर्धशरीर ।
 न्यत छयख आसवुन्य तस-सूत्य संतिये,
 श्रीपार्वतिये भविनय जय ॥११७-४१७॥
 अष्टस्यंज^{६९} सूत्य छयय ब्रूठय तय पंतिये,
 शिवु-शक्ति-रूपु छयख सर्वव्यापक ।
 “कृष्णस” टोटान बोजान यंतिये,
 श्रीपार्वतिये भविनय जय ॥११७-४१८॥

सर्ग १८ - लंगु-प्यठ वालुन्य

हेंजे,-

यान्य कोरि पांरचोम दारि-मंजोलुय,
 तान्य कोरि कोतुर क्वनुय आव ॥११८॥१॥
 वसुदीव-राजुन दारि-मंजोलुय,
 नान्य पनुन्य ह्योतुय अलुरुनूये ।
 दीवकीयि ह्योतुये बबि द्वध द्युनुय,
 तान्य कोरि कोतुर क्वनुय आव ॥११८॥२॥

हीमा॑ल्य फौ॑जिखय व्वगुन्यन बालन,
 पु॒श्य वा॑जिखय पो॒शुमा॑लन सू॒त्य ॥११७८।३॥
 ग॑हनु क॑म्य गो॑रुये वसुदीव-रा॒ज॒न,
 कृ॒ष्ण-जुव ब्यू॑ठुये सोनुस्च-वान ।
 मामन दौ॑पुये ब॑य क्वछि वालन,
 पु॒श्य वा॑जिखय पो॒शुमा॑लन सू॒त्य ॥११७८।४॥
 ल॑गनु-प्यठु वा॑ज्यमख दानय-दा॑जी,
 अन दीव॑वाजी तु ला॑ङ्कयरन ।
 ल॑गनु-प्यठु वा॑ज्यमख दानय-दा॑जी,
 पु॒त्रयमा॑जी नेरेहम ॥११७८।५॥
 ल॑गनु-प्यठु वा॑ज्यमख हय-करवु॒न्यिये,
 ज॒य करवु॒न्यिये नेरेहम ।
 ल॑गनु-प्यठु वा॑ज्यमख नाबद-क॑न्यिये,
 व्यन्य ड्यकु॑प्र॒न्यिये नेरेहम ॥११७८।६॥

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रा॒ज॒न खान्दर ये॑लि म्वकुलोवुय,
 परमु॑शक्ति द्राव लछुनोवुय ह्यथ ॥११७८।७॥
 पम्पोशु॑क्य पो॒ठ्य फौ॑ल संसारुय,
 ज॑गुतस नो॒व बहा॑रुय आव ।
 अ॑रिनि-पोशस द्राव ह्यथ तय न्योवुय,
 परमु॑शक्ति द्राव लछुनोवुय ह्यथ ॥११७८।८॥
 गु॒लाल॑स तु आरुवलि म्युल गोवुय,
 दि॒ल गव मी॑लिथ रुदुख नु ब्यन ।
 य॑म्बुरज॒लि-हौ॑न्द रंग सुम्बुलन प्रोवुय,
 परमु॑शक्ति द्राव लछुनोवुय ह्यथ ॥११७८।९॥
 होहवु॑रि गरि सुय वारय तु कारय,
 परमा॑छन व्यवहारय सू॒त्य ।

हशि-हेहरस ह्यथ रुखसत द्रोवुय,
 परमुशक्ति द्राव लछुनोवुय ह्यथ ॥११९८॥१०॥
 उमा-रुद्र छुख असि बासानुय,
 निष्कल मनु करतु आसनदार ।
 हृदयुक पम्पोश असि वथुरोवुय,
 परमुशक्ति द्राव लछुनोवुय ह्यथ ॥११९८॥११॥

सर्ग १६ - बतु ख्यौन^{६२}

हेजे,-

यियिव मालि दसिलव दियिव द्रसु हटिये,
 सानि छि फलिलय नट्य भर्य-भर्य ॥११९६॥१॥
 रंगुरव ह्यैतिये पट्य वहारुनिये,
 शाहजादु व्यथुबल्य बठिये आव ॥११९६॥२॥
 बबि-रछुमुची कोरि-कोमारी,
 सबि वथुरावय अंतुलासाह ॥११९६॥३॥
 छण्डिथ व्वपलहाख वोलुमय नीरे,
 वथुरय वीरे-वारस तल ॥११९६॥४॥
 रछुमख बबि तु छ्यहमय टाटुय,
 वथुरय किशमिशु-राण्ठुय तल ॥११९६॥५॥
 छुन्य गौयय रुन्यन तय बैयु रौप्य-जोङ्गलन,
 वथुरय पादशेह-बोङ्गलन प्यठ ॥११९६॥६॥
 छुन्य गौयय रुन्यन तय बैयु रौप्य-डोन्यन,
 वथुरय पादशेह-बोन्यन तल ॥११९६॥७॥
 छिहमय वसुदीव-राजुन्य आदन,
 वथुरय बादाम-बागन मंज ॥११९६॥८॥
 दिमुयय दिलासु तु करुयय व्वलासु,

वधुरय गिलासु-कुलिनुय तल ॥११९६।६॥

असि क्याह त्वहि-क्युत रौनुमुत आसे,

हांनज्व द्रग दित्य सुखुदासे ॥११९६।१०॥

असि मालि रौनुवो सरतलि-बानन,

त्वहि ल्यलु-बानन जीयाफत ॥११९६।११॥

वाङ्क्य-लाञ्ज्यन म्वक्तु वुरांयय,

क्रैञ्ज्यन बासुमत फिरांयय ॥११९६।१२॥

असि रैछ्य कोराह तफ चंर्य-चंरिये,

बतु-टाक्य लदिज्यस भंर्य-भंरिये ॥११९६।१३॥

टाक्यन बतु तय परवन दाल छ्यय,

साल छुय लालि-हैन्दि मालीन्ये ॥११९६।१४॥

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छुटु-प्यटु लीसु खौत कोरि-सांभाये,

चम्पानाथुन्यि आंजाये ॥११९६।१५॥

हरगोपालस वकील-दरबारस,

राक्षसस कति गंयु दीवता-बुद्ध ।

कठ म्वकुलाविन बजि बांलाये,

चम्पानाथुन्यि आंजाये ॥११९६।१६॥

आनन्द-कोलन कजेयि चामन-क्राये,

सिरिजकाकन दौपनस छाये थव ।

ऋष्य-कन्यकन-हौन्द करव व्यपाये,

चम्पानाथुन्यि आंजाये ॥११९६।१७॥

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सभायि खारुमय द्वधु-बुरांन्यी,

असि कंर क्वंगु-तरकारीये ॥११९६।१८॥

वरमुलि खोरुमय करु चारुय-चारिये,

वाज्जन धुतुमय डांल्य-डांलीये ।

राजव ख्येयिव-मालि आलु चारख-चारिय,
 असि कर क्वंगु-तरकारीये ॥१११६।१६॥
 डलु-प्यठु अन्वियमय अलु चारख-चारिय,
 वाजिन दिचुमय मारख-मारिय ।
 दाल ओलुव तय हाक गव जारी,
 असि कर क्वंगु-तरकारीये ॥१११६।२०॥

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असि कर राजन-सूत्य टकुदारी,
 वाजिन सूत्य फेर भवानी ॥१११६।२१॥
 पाण्डव-राजुनि वेलियाजादो,
 म्वजि-कलियस स्वाद क्याह छुय ॥१११६।२२॥
 पाण्डव-राजनि बुधय-ब्राखो,
 द्वधय-नदरखन स्वाद क्याह छुय ॥१११६।२३॥
 द्वसि-प्येठय करथम पोशु-लंजि पिलुवन,
 त्रेषि-कनि घुतुमय आबि-जमजम ॥१११६।२४॥
 पाण्डव-राजुनि लाली-लालो,
 स्वनु-सुंद दंदु-खिलालुय कर ॥१११६।२५॥
 अथु छलुन घुतुमय अमृतु-वोनिय,
 तुज्य करुन्य दिचुमय चन्दनु-लुश ॥१११६।२६॥

सर्ग २० - व्यूग^{६३}

हेंजे,-

प्येज्जे-कूनस व्यस्तारु लिवुयो,
 अवतारु कृष्णयजुवाने ॥११२०।१॥
 व्यूग लेखायो समि-समि जाये,
 शाये श्रीभगवानाने ॥११२०।२॥
 व्यूग लेखायो लालु अमीरो,

मूरत छय बालु श्रीकृष्णान्धी ॥११२०३॥
 व्यूग लेखायो सिरियु-प्रकाशो,
 नकोश औनुमय लेखाने ॥११२०४॥
 व्यूग लेखायो सते रंगे,
 जंगे ओयो परमेश्वर ॥११२०५॥
 वीगिस चानिस करचम पोशु-थरे,
 गरि ल्यूखुय हरिचन्द्र-राजाने ॥११२०६॥
 वीगिस चानिस योकुफ तु चून्ये,
 जून वोलुय कुनु-पाथुर तु प्रास ॥११२०७॥
 वीगिस चानिस शुराह गरय,
 मान्जि मरेदे भरायो ॥११२०८॥
 अछुरछि क्राजि ल्यूखुय कछकरु-व्यूगुय,
 राजुरैन्य-माजि थोवुय वीगिस प्रास ॥११२०९॥
 क्राजि ल्यूखुय व्यूग तय माजि थोवुय दछिन^{६५},
 माल्य-सुन्दि अछिय-गाशेरो^{६६} ॥११२०१०॥

सर्ग २१ - महारैन्य तैयार करुन्य
 वारिवि-खातुर

हेजे,-

साज छिय कांरान माज छिय मारान^{६६},
 वारिव्य छिय प्रारान कर वातख ॥११२११॥
 साज कम्य कौरुये साजुगरि-सुन्दुरे,
 लागुये ग्वन्दुरे गौन्दुरे पोश ॥११२१२॥
 साज कम्य कौरुये माजिहेन्जि व्यैसे,
 योहय साज पूशिनय वान्से तान्य ॥११२१३॥
 अर्जन-महाराजो दिल थवू ताजय,
 साजु-रंस महारैन्य प्रजुलान छय ॥११२१४॥

याहू-चैशमन^{६९} सुरमु लागाये,
 आनु सोजाये वुछुन-क्युत ॥१२१५॥
 सुरमु लागाये सुरमय-श्रज्जे^{६८},
 गुमु व्वथुराये पाट्य-दजे स्रत्य ॥१२१६॥
 दारि-किन्य दिचथम रुमाल दारिथ,
 स्वनु-मंजु नियिथम हियु^{६६} चारिथ ॥१२१७॥
 यूत लगि स्वनरस स्वनु-दान्य गरुनस,
 त्यूत लगि सान्य कोरि साज करुनस ॥१२१८॥
 आंगनु-अन्दुरय डूल्य^{७०} छ्यनु नेरान,
 खानुमाज कूर छ्यनु वाण्टु फेरान^{७१} ॥१२१९॥

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अमला कमला निर्मल दारिय^{७२},
 तोह्व बूजिव कन दारिथ तु क्याह ॥१२११०॥
 गौबुरुवोल आयोव जारिय-तु-पारिय,
 कोरिवालय दितिस कनु-डोलीये ॥१२१११॥
 कर्मलीखायि मुचुरिस बरुन्यन तारिय,
 तोह्व बूजिव कन दारिथ तु क्याह ॥१२११२॥

सर्ग २२ - नेरुन

हेजे,-

हथ-फलि जपुमाल फलि-फलि वुरयज्यन,
 गरि-गारि केरयज्यस भवान्य नाव ।
 तुहुन्दि-कनि शारिका सानि कनि व्यतस^{७३},
 येहय गेर च्यतस रोजेनय ॥१२२१॥
 पाण्डव-राजो रुदुयो च्येतस^{७४},
 येमि गरि आहंस मुख्य धार्य-धार्य ।

दीवकी-माजि परन प्येतस,
यँहय गँर च्येतस रोजेनय ॥११२२।२॥

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पोम्पुरुच क्वंगु-मौण्ड यिजि छवु नेरे,
कोरि वारिव शेरि लांगिथ द्राय ॥११२२।३॥
यिजि छवु वसुदीव-राजुनि वेरे,
अँमिस छवु द्वधुहँनि-बतुहँनि हाँल ।
युथनु मालि सान्धि कोरि तमिकुय फेरे,
कोरि वारिव शेरि लांगिथ द्राय ॥११२२।४॥

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येति दिच क्वंगु-मौण्ड तति नो तँछिज्यन,
कूर नो रँछिज्यन लूकुहोन्द माल ॥११२२।५॥
कैहय छयख व्यौठ-व्यौठ म्वक्तु अँलुरावान,
लँदिनम तु लदय रंगु-नावन क्यथ ॥११२२।६॥
व्यसन-हँन्जी व्यसु-सोन्दरिये,
व्यसु चान्धि दारि तु बँरिये छयम ॥११२२।७॥
स्वनु-सुंजि गंगुजे त्रेष च्यो विँष्णो,
अँस्य नो दिमोनय प्यैशनन-तान्य ॥११२२।८॥
स्वनु-सुंजि गंगुजे त्रेष च्यो रामो,
अँस्य नो दिमोनय शामन तान्य ॥११२२।९॥
स्वनु-सुंजि गंगुजे रुपु-सुंज ही^{१०५} छयय,
दयु-संज द्रुय छयय वारु रँछिज्यन ॥११२२।१०॥
माजे-होन्जी कुंजु-बरदारी,
ड्यकु-सरदारी नेरेहम ॥११२२।११॥
माजे-होन्जी कामि-टाँछ्य कूरी,
माजि मा प्यनुये कामि च्येतस ॥११२२।१२॥

स्वन-सुन्दि इन्त्यकुलि रुपसुन्दि मूलो,
 कष्टवार ज्युनूथो पोशुनूलो ॥१।२२।१३॥
 केदुलस तरुखय खावाह छुनिथ,
 मालिन्यन करिज्ये आहीया ॥१।२२।१४॥^{१०६}

इति प्रथम भाग (कन्या-विवाह) समाप्त

द्वितीय भाग

पुत्र-विवाह (न्येचिव्य-लंगुन)

सर्ग १ - महाराजु पारावुन
तु तस खलथ गंडुन

हेजे,-

त्वता करितव ग्वरस तु चाटस,
रातस लोंग येन्यिवाल्युक संज ॥२॥११॥
वुछितव वसुदीव-राजुन गाटाह,
शिवनाथ दातु ओस मेहरबान ।
सामानु औनुनस अंकिसुय सातस,
रातस लोंग येन्यिवाल्युक संज ॥२॥१२॥

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कृष्ण येलि जाव तय दोह लोंग दरुन्यन,
सुभद्रायि गुस्च गण्ड्य बरुन्यन तल ॥२॥१३॥
कृष्ण येलि जाव तय गाहु प्येयि व्वोटिस,
वुरयो मंज-भाग त्रिटिस लाल ॥२॥१४॥

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कलमुक मीलि-फ्यौर प्यौय मालि वरुकस,
राजु ब्यूठ रवुकस लूख लेखुने ।
कलमदानस दवात तंचुय,

कंचुय गुमाशु लूख लेखनस ॥२११५॥
 वसुदीव-राजुनि यंच दोलंचुय,
 द्वसव-प्येठच छस कनांचुय ।
 कोरेवांल्य-संजि जियाफंचुय,
 कंचुय गुमाशु लूख लेखनस ॥२११६॥

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नांविदस निश व्वलु इस्लाह करिथ,
 वस यारुबल खस श्राण कारिथ ॥२११७॥
 व्वस्तयकारो खूर रटू अस्तय,
 यिना रूप-दस्तय लोसांनय ॥२११८॥
 माजे पनुन्ये सीर वसू बांविथ,
 चन्दनुव तन खस नांविथ तु क्याह ॥२११९॥
 खलथ छांडुनि द्राय हाकिमनिशीन,
 ब्रह्मा विष्णु तु माहेश्वर ॥२११२०॥
 खलथ छांडुनि द्राय आदी-आदी^{१०९},
 सोरुय ज्ञानाबादीये^{१०८} ॥२११२१॥
 खलथाह ओनुमय सरि-ज्ञानुकंदुलय,
 अंदुलय महाराज-सांबाने ॥२११२२॥
 खलथाह ओनुमय गाहु लोंगुय त्रावुने,
 ताह कौरुय माजे-भांवाने ॥२११२३॥
 तोशखानु मुचुरुचमय राजुसुन्दि अमुलय,
 अंन्यिमो शमलु तु जोरे-शाल ॥२११२४॥
 तालुवन ताबदानु ताखुशन बुखशुवार,
 राजुरेन्नि-माजि जाव कृष्ण-अवतार ॥२११२५॥
 तालुवन ताबदानु वारय-वारय,
 तारय ज्योतिष तु पण्डित ह्यथ ॥२११२६॥

तालुवन ताबदानु वारय-वारय,
कारदारु वारु-वारु व्वलुल्यज्यन^{१०६} ॥२१११७॥

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तीजु-सस्ति नीलुकण्टु सिरीय-भगवानो,
रूपु-तनि गंडुयो स्वनु-जामो ॥२१११८॥
थनु येति प्योहम गौबुर ल्यलुबानो,
सथ द्वधुमाजि छ्यय द्वध दीवान ।
अख दिनय तिमु सथ बैयि मांज पानो,
रूपु-तनि गंडुयो स्वनु-जामो ॥२१११९॥
संद्रु-मंजु खोरुमख लंद्रु-दुरदानो,
मूल छुखं गोब तय तुलु लौतहार ।
हटिस शूभान गौबुरु ल्यलुबानो,
रूपु-तनि गंडुयो स्वनु-जामो ॥२११२०॥
जग लौग तुलुमुलि ब्रग आयि पानो,
वेरि चान्यि तीरि लंग्य त्रावानो ।
तीरि सौम्बरुनि आय दीवता पानो,
रूपु-तनि गंडुयो स्वनु-जामो ॥२११२१॥
महाराज-सांबुन वोथ फराशखानो,
रंगु-नावन छिय प्रंग वथुरान ।
सुलि लद लालि-क्युत आनु-जाम्पानो,
रूपु-तनि गंडुयो स्वनु-जामो ॥२११२२॥
महाराज-सांबुन वालय तोशुखानो,
बरकन्दाजिन क्वछु भंस्थ-भंस्थ ।
येछि चान्यि बब छुय द्वछु बांगरानो ।
रूपु-तनि गंडुयो स्वनु-जामो ॥२११२३॥
तोतो हारि वैन्यजि कंन्य-तैल्य पानय,

जाम-सूत्य काम छय आदि-आन्त तान्य ।

जाम पजि जामब्रान्द रुन्यि-दामानो,

रूप-तनि गंडुयो स्वनु-जामो ॥२११२४॥

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मामु-जुवन अन्यियो जामु-जूस्य पूरिथ,

कामुदीवु शानु रोज़ दारिथ तु क्याह ॥२११२५॥

तन्यि कम्य दिचुयो कृष्णन तु रामन,

जामन वुछ्यतोस जेबायी ॥२११२६॥

आगन लोदुयो गुर गौन्द तु दाजे,

आगुबायि लजुयो कनुवाजे ॥२११२७॥

कनुवाज्यन चान्यन चून्यि कम्य लाजे,

रौछुख द्वधुमाजे क्वच्छे-क्यथ ॥२११२८॥

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जाविल्यन जामन मुकश ज़न तय,

वनतय किविय^{१०} छिस मुखु नेरान ॥२११२९॥

गुलाल-रंगु छ्यस मान्ज शूभन तय,

परनीया-पारचुक लाग येज़ार ।

राक्षसन तलुवार नेरि वायन तय,

वनतय किविय छिस मुखु नेरान ॥२११३०॥

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दिमुयो दिलासु करुयो व्वलासु,

पारुथो गिलासु-कुलिनय तल ॥२११३१॥

श्वन्य गौय रुन्यन तु बैयि रौय-जौङ्गलन,

पारुथो पादशाह-बौङ्गलन प्यठ ॥२११३२॥

श्वन्य गौय रुन्यन तु बैयि रौय-डोन्यन,

पारुथो पादशाह-बोन्यन तल ॥२११३३॥

छुहमो वसुदीव-राजुन आदन,
 पारुथो बादाम-बाग अन्दर ॥२।१।३४॥
 छुहमो वसुदीव-राजुन वजीर,
 पारुथो खंज़ूर-कुल्यन तल ॥२।१।३५॥

सर्ग २ - महाराजस दस्तार गण्डुन

हैंजे,-

सुमनु कपुसाह ववुनय आये,
 कृष्ण-महाराजुन्यि याँच्छाये ॥२।२।१॥
 वसुदीव-राजुन्यन डारन द्राये,
 चूर दिनि द्राये ग्रूस्यबाये ।
 शबनम-लवि सूत्य खाँसिथ आये,
 कृष्ण-महाराजुन्यि याँच्छाये ॥२।२।२॥

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वसुदीव-राजुन्यि जिछि-जिछि कपुसे,
 दपुसे कृष्णस करव दस्तारुहँन ॥२।२।३॥
 रँथ्य वौथ तोसु तु अँथ्य^{११} व्यछुनोवुय,
 तँथ्य करनाँवुमय दस्तारुहँन ॥२।२।४॥
 डालि वोत सुथुर तय बालि^{१२} व्यछुनोवुमय,
 मालि करनाँवुमय दस्तारुहँन ॥२।२।५॥

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येति गँयस वोवुर्य-वान अथि-ह्यथ प्रैचिहँन,
 तति अँन्युम त्वरुदार दस्तारुहँन ॥२।२।६॥
 वोवुर्य औनुय त्वरुदार दौब्य औनुय मायुदार,
 भक्तावार गौबुरो गण्डू दस्तार ॥२।२।७॥
 माँज-भवाँन्य आयि मँन्य भवुसरिये,

कृष्णस-क्युत ज़रिये-दस्तार ह्यथ ॥२।२।८॥
 दस्तार औनुमय गाहु लौगुय त्रावुने,
 ताह कौरुय माजे-भावाने ॥२।२।९॥
 दाय कंम्य घुतुयो विश्वामित्रिय,
 येतुरिय गौण्डुयो खिरकि-दस्तार ॥२।२।१०॥
 शेठ गज दस्तार आठ गज त्वरु छुय,
 तमिकुय ज़रु छुय शोलु दीवान ॥२।२।११॥
 अरशि वौथ चीरु^{११३} तु सिरियस गण्डुवय,
 दयस मंगुवय आधेकार ॥२।२।१२॥
 दस्तारस ओय दछिन्य पौछुय,
 येच्छिय लौदुय माजि-भावाने ॥२।२।१३॥
 दस्तारस छयय स्वनु-संजु ट्यकय,
 ड्यकय-बौडुय नेरेहम ॥२।२।१४॥

सर्ग ३ - गौन्द, ट्यौक इत्यादि लागुन

हेजे,-

कन्दिलय अन्दुरय गौन्द सार्धायो^{११४},
 मन्दिलस^{११५} छुय पुति^{११६} मुबारक ॥२।३।१॥
 यिम कंम्य गरियो बंब्य तय माजे,
 दूर दसुवान तु कनुवाजे ॥२।३।२॥
 पोम्पुरय-कंदुलय क्वङ्ग वालायो,
 बुहुरी-कंदुलस सिन्दुराह जान ॥२।३।३॥
 याहू चैश्मन^{११७} सुरमु लागायो,
 आनु लदायो वुछुन-क्युत ॥२।३।४॥
 सुरमु लागायो सुरमय-श्रज्जे^{११८},
 गुमु व्वथुरय पाट्य-दजे सूर्य ॥२।३।५॥

सर्ग ४ - व्यूग

निवेदन - अमि खांतरु वुछिव द्वितीय खण्ड,

प्रथम भाग, सर्ग २० (पृष्ठ ८८-८९)

सर्ग ५ - होहवुर नेरनुच सखर तु नेरुन

हेंजे,-

पलुदार पांजार बूतुदार जामय,

यसोवुलिहोन्द पांजामय ॥२॥१॥१॥

छुन पुति पांजार दुश्मन जेर छुय,

शेर छुय राजु-रामभद्रानुय ॥२॥१॥२॥

व्यूग छुय प्रारान रेग्यो वसुमो,

लसुमो तु गछुमो होहवूरुय ॥२॥१॥३॥

बरु नेरुवुनुय करु सिद्धिदाता,

माता-लक्ष्मीयि जेनुन्यि द्राव ॥२॥१॥४॥

बारुन्य द्रावो द्यदुर्मस्य-दोरे,

पोम्बुस्य-जोस्यन ताह कारान ॥२॥१॥५॥

बारुन्य द्रावो टैक्य जु करिथ,

थ्येकिथ अन्यज्यन त्वकुट न्वष ॥२॥१॥६॥

यंजयमानस किजि-कूंश खोरन,

न्वषि गव मोहरन म्वल करुन्ये ॥२॥१॥७॥

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सर्ग ६ - महारेन्य ह्यथ गरु वातुन

हेंजे,-

वसुदीव-राजुन्य दारायि दसिये,

प्रारान-प्रारान लोसुनाविथ ॥२॥६॥१॥

दशरथ-राजु आव कशु तीर त्रावान,
 कौशल्या-मातायि वतु हावान ॥२।६।२॥
 पानु छयख व्वखुल्य तय गेहेनु छुनी नावे,
 हावी कूरुय मालिन्युक सावेनोव^{११६} ॥२।६।३॥
 अर्जन-महाराजो ओम-द्वध च्यतुमो,
 होम-गाव दितुमो जाम-ब्रान्दस ॥२।६।४॥
 अर्जन-महाराजो हीलु मतु ह्यतुमो,
 नीलु-गुर दितुमो जाम-ब्रान्दस ॥२।६।५॥
 हशि-सूत्य छययय जन्मुच कामुय,
 जाम-सूत्य गेछिनय ह्यतुय-ह्यत ॥२।६।६॥
 द्वधु-रुख चान्य खंच सतिमिस अरुशस,
 व्वलु माज खोर थव फरुशस-प्यठ ॥२।६।७॥
 स्वनुरुचवानु म्वनुरुचवानु^{१२०} पाट्यगंरुचवानु पछुसुय,
 तलय कूरुय कंचुय तान^{१२१} वछुसुय छिय ॥२।६।८॥
 चर्कुदार जुवुरी तुर्कुछान्य गरुखय,
 कर्मलान्य अनिखय जोर कारिथ ॥२।६।९॥
 सेरि-लरि कंडुमख तख्तु-लरि चान्यमख,
 भक्तु-सूत्य जान्यमख राजुकोमार ॥२।६।१०॥

इति द्वितीय भाग (पुत्र-विवाह) समाप्त

परिशिष्ट एवं द्वितीय-खण्ड-संबंधी

शब्दार्थ पद्यविवृति कार्यविधिनिरूपण तथा अन्य स्पष्टीकरण
(KHANDA-II - Explanatory notes):

१. पूशिट्य = पुशिट्य, पुशटि-तरीकु पारमुच ।
२. लोहुरुचुक = लोहूरुक ।
३. खोसिथ = खंसिथ ।
४. ब्रौठ ओस्य वनान "अंग्रीज-राज्युक" ।
५. ब्रौठ ओस्य वनान "मार-वोन्य" ।
६. यैत्यथ छु वनुन कोरिवाँल्यसुन्द नाव ।
७. पद्य-संख्या १।३।४२-४६ छ्ये श्रीकृष्ण-राजानक-विरचित
"शिवपरिणय" प्यटु उद्धृत ।
८. कूछे = कुछे ।
९. इच्छि-मानु-पछि-सान = इच्छायि-सान, मानु-सान तु श्रद्धायि-सान ।
१०. खुश गव यी = कौछुमुत ओस यी ।
११. पद्य-संख्या १।३।६२-६५ छ्ये श्रीकृष्ण-राजानक-विरचित
"शिवपरिणय" प्यटु उद्धृत ।
१२. पोम्बुर = दुसु, खेश ।
१३. डाखय = डखय, डखि, सहायक ।
१४. ओल्यतु = ओलि तु ।
१५. यौमि सर्गुच पद्य-संख्या १।६।६-१४ छ्ये श्रीकृष्ण-राजानक-विरचित
"शिवपरिणय" प्यटु सप्रज्ञमुच उद्धृत ।
१६. नन्दुन्यो = महाराजो ।
१७. ध्यानी = ध्यानु-सान, सूचिथ-समजिथ ।
१८. पठकु = दस्तारु-पौछ ।
१९. बर्मु = दर्भ, दर्भि-गासु ।
२०. तुमदयगी = बजर (उमदापन, उत्तमता) ।
२१. तुमराय = बंड्य-मेहानिब्य (उमरा, अमीर लोग) ।
२२. पोशेभारीये - यैत्यथ छि कैंह वनान "पापय-भारीये",
मगर ति छुनु सही बासान यिथिस प्रसंगस या संदर्भस मंज ।
२३. अछुदारी = सुन्दर ।

२४. नन्दन - इन्द्र-सुन्दि वागुक नाव
(अर्थात् वन्दन दिक्षु छ्यफ, तूर गंज, ज़न वोत नन्दन योर) ।
२५. पद्य-संख्या १।६।३-१२ छवै श्रीकृष्ण-राजानक-विरचित
‘शिवपरिणय’ प्यठ उद्धृत ।
२६. वैङ्गिस = महाराजस ।
२७. पोम्बुर = महारैन्य ।
२८. चिन्तामन = यंजमन, महाराज-सुन्द पिता ।
२९. देण्टोन = हल्यबन्द, कमरबन्द ।
३०. भावनायि = भावनायि-सान ।
३१. सोज़ान्ये = दरपर्द ।
३२. घरियाल = शंख ।
३३. दोङ्ग-दावालस = बजरस ।
३४. नन्द = नन्दिनी, स्वर्गुच कामुदीन (कामधेनु) ।
३५. पकुवान्यी = पकवुन्य ।
३६. वुछान्यी = वुछिन्य ।
३७. थजि = ठोकुरदारस ।
३८. घरियाल-वादा = शंखु-शब्द (वादा = वाद, शब्द, आवाज़, वगुन) ।
३९. भूतुरात = भूमि, ज़मीन, ज़मीन-ज़िरात (भूतुरात = भूतधात्री, पृथिवी) ।
४०. नाख्यतु = नख्य तु, नखस-प्यठ तु ।
४१. मीनकु = क्रैक, रत्न, रत्नस समान ।
४२. आयुदरि = आयु-दौर, चिंरजीवी, आयुष्मान, उमरदराज ।
४३. पूश्यो = पुश्यो ।
४४. दीवुरायिस = ब्राह्मणस ।
४५. रुखि = हशि ।
४६. दामोदरस = दामोदरस, श्रीकृष्णस (महाराजस) ।
४७. “केसरि-दस्तारस”- पथकुन आस्य वनान “छयैतिस-दस्तारस” ।
४८. दैछिन = दक्षिणा ।
४९. रुखिं = हशि ।
५०. भक्तु-वत्सल = भक्त यैमिस टाँठ्य आसन, तिमान-प्यठ कृपालु तु दयालु ।

५१. शक्तिनाथ = शक्ति-होन्द स्वामी, भगवान शंकर ।
 ५२. निदिध्यासनु = बार-बार गहरु ध्यान करनु-सत्य ।
 ५३. आदिकार = अधिकार ।
 ५४. वुछ्य = वुछिथ ति ।
 ५५. दिहु-अन्धकारुक = जीवात्माहुक, अज्ञानकि अन्धकारुक ।
 ५६. पोह्य-पननुय = पोहनि-रथतु कुल्य-पनन ।
 ५७. भीषणु = हे भीषणात्मनु, हे शंकर ।
 ५८. नेमुच्यन = सत्य, शौच आदि नियम - तमिच्यन ।
 ५९. नारिज्यन = नाल्यन, पाञ्चयन ।
 ६०. यमुक्यन = अहिंसा, दया इत्यादि (संयम) - तमिच्यन ।
 ६१. यननुय = डोरचन, वारचन, जमीनि-टुकरन ।
 ६२. चित्त-आकाश = हे चित्-आकाश-स्वरूप-आत्मनु, हे महादेव ।
 ६३. हाव नित मुख पनुनुय = न्यथ हावतम पननि मुखुक दर्शुन ।
 ६४. रुनु = निर्बल, शक्तिहीन, शिथिल ।
 ६५. विन = विना, बगोरुय ।
 ६६. अनिच्छायु = अकस्मातुय ।
 ६७. दय-धनु-प्रापथ = दैवात्मधनप्राप्ति, ईश्वर-सुदि अनुग्रहच प्राप्ति ।
 ६८. इन्द्र-चन्द्र = इन्द्र-सुन्द प्रकाश, तीज ।
 ६९. द्रुगनाव = द्रुगनाव म्यान् पन (मे दि तार यथ संसारस) ।
 ७०. उल्लंगिथ छुख वन गुणनुय = त्रिगुणातीत छुख (सत्त्व-रजस्-तमस् प्यैठ्य) ।
 ७१. शक्तिपातु-सूत्य = परमु-अनुग्रह-किन्य उत्पन्न सपुदमुत ।
 ७२. भक्त = भक्ति ।
 ७३. मैना-भावु हीमाल = यिथुकन्य मेनका करान हिमालयस भक्ति ।
 ७४. प्रेम-मस = प्रेमच मदिरा ।
 ७५. सार्य = सारिय ।
 ७६. येमि सर्गुच पद्य-संख्या १।१३।१८-३६ छ्ये श्रीकृष्ण-राजानक-विरचित
 “शिवपरिणय” महाकाव्य-प्यठु सपुजमच उद्धृत ।
 ७७. रीगिस = महाराजस ।
 ७८. पोरुहतिye = पुरोहितन, ब्राह्मणन ।

७६. मुल्कुद्रेण्ठ = बदनज़र, चौशिमबद ।
८०. पैतिये = पौत, वापस, दूर ।
८१. दूत = दैत्य, असुर, राक्षस ।
८२. गैयि पैतिये = पौत फीर्य, चैल्य वापस ।
८३. च्येतस = च्येतस, स्मरण, याद ।
८४. बोलाकि-ग्राकस = महाराज़स (यैमिस बोलाक्य छि लांगिथ) ।
८५. नस्तुवाजिले = महारैन्थि (यैमिस नस्तुवाज छि लांगिथ) ।
८६. च़ाकांती = प्रक्रम (परिक्रमा) ।
८७. क्रोनुय = कबीलु, टोलु, कसक्वय, परिवार ।
८८. पद्य संख्या १।१५।३७-४१ छ्यै श्रीकृष्ण-राजानक-विरचित “शिवपरिणय” प्यटु उद्धृत ।
८९. “पोश-पूजा”- शीर्षक वनवुन छु पान्चन लीलायन-होन्द संकलन, यिमु श्रीकृष्ण-राजानक-विरचित “शिवपरिणय” महाकाव्य मंजु छ्यै उद्धृत सपुजमचु । यिमु दिशिष्ट लीलायि छ्यै अख-अकिस पतु च्वन परिच्छेदन-मंजु विभक्त करनु आमचु, तु मर्यादानुसार छ्यै अमी क्रमु सत्य यिवान वनवनू पोशु-पूजायि विजि । यि मर्यादा करेयि आरम्भ लगभग १९३५ ई० मंजु स्व० श्रीमती जानकीदेवीयि, यिहुंजु “वनवुन” संकलन-कृति छ्यै प्रस्तुत करनु आमचु यथ पुस्तकस मंजु ।
९०. षडक्षरसुय = शिवसुय (युस “ॐ नमः शिवाय”-रूप छु) ।
यिम शे अक्षर (syllables) छि ओम्कार, न्कार, म्कार, शिकार, वकार त यकार ।
९१. अष्टस्यजु = अष्ट-सिद्धियि (the eight superhuman faculties: अणिमा लधिमा प्राप्तिः प्राकाम्यं महिमा तथा । ईशित्वं च वशित्वं च तथा कामावसायिता ॥) ।
९२. यि छि वनुवान महाराजु-महारैनिहन्दिस वतु-ख्यनस । अमिकिन्य छु यिवान यि वनवनु दुहुत्थलंगनस-पतु, मगर रोटलंगनस छि यि वनुवान ब्रौठ येनी कालय, महाराजु यैलि छु बिहान सबि ।
९३. यि वनवुन छु कुनुय. वनवन्य संस्कारन (येनी कोरि-लंगनस, न्यौचिव्य-लंगनस तु मेखलि-महाराजस) व्गीगिस ।
९४. दैछिन = दक्षिणा ।
९५. अछिय-गाशेरो = अछिन-होन्द गाश ।
९६. व्गीगि-पतु आसु ज़नानु लगान महारैन्थि पौरावुनस, तु मरुद आस्य लगान वुरुबलस-कुन । तति वुरुबलस आस्य तिम लगान माज़ मारनस येनी कठ मारनस कुन तिव्याज़ि शामुचि सतुराञ्च-हन्जु आस आसान करुन्य तैयारी ।

६७. याहू-चैशमन = व्येछ्यन अँछिन ।
 ६८. सुरमय-श्रञ्जे = सुरमुदान्ये ।
 ६९. हियु = कुन्दन ।
 १००. इल्य = ज़ाम्पानु ।
 १०१. छ्यनु वाण्टु फेरान = असि छ्यनु यिवान व्वन्दु त्रावुनस ।
 १०२. दारिय = दर्य, बान्धव ।
 १०३. व्यतस = व्यथ, विस्तता ।
 १०४. च्येतस = च्यतस, याद ।
 १०५. ही = नय ।
 १०६. अमि-पतु गव महारैन्थि वारिवि वनवुन येलि तोर वाति । सु बुछिव पृष्ठ ६६-१०० यठ ।
 १०७. आदी-आदी = सुबुहय ।
 १०८. ज़ानाबादीये = ज़ानुकदल-तरफु (ज़ैनाबाद ओस ब्रौठ अथ अलाकस नाव, युस ज़ैनुल-आविदीन बादशाहन येनी बडशाहन ओस बसोवमुत) ।
 १०९. व्वलुल्यज्यन = पारौव्यज्यन ।
 ११०. किविय = किथिय ।
 १११. अँध्य = अथु-सूत्य ।
 ११२. बालि = म्ये ।
 ११३. चीरु = अकि कुस्मुक रत्न ।
 ११४. साधाँयो = कडाँयो ।
 ११५. मँन्दिलस = दस्तारस ।
 ११६. पुति = पुनु ।
 ११७. याहू चैशमन = व्येछ्यन अँछिन ।
 ११८. सुरमय-श्रञ्जे = सुरमुदान्ये ।
 ११९. सावेनोव = बजर ।
 १२०. म्वनुस्ववान = चून्थि लागनवाँल्यसुन्द वान ।
 १२१. तान = वस, ज़ेवर ।

Index

1	Index
2	Index
3	Index
4	Index
5	Index
6	Index
7	Index
8	Index
9	Index
10	Index
11	Index
12	Index
13	Index
14	Index
15	Index
16	Index
17	Index
18	Index
19	Index
20	Index
21	Index
22	Index
23	Index
24	Index
25	Index
26	Index
27	Index
28	Index
29	Index
30	Index
31	Index
32	Index
33	Index
34	Index
35	Index
36	Index
37	Index
38	Index
39	Index
40	Index
41	Index
42	Index
43	Index
44	Index
45	Index
46	Index
47	Index
48	Index
49	Index
50	Index
51	Index
52	Index
53	Index
54	Index
55	Index
56	Index
57	Index
58	Index
59	Index
60	Index
61	Index
62	Index
63	Index
64	Index
65	Index
66	Index
67	Index
68	Index
69	Index
70	Index
71	Index
72	Index
73	Index
74	Index
75	Index
76	Index
77	Index
78	Index
79	Index
80	Index
81	Index
82	Index
83	Index
84	Index
85	Index
86	Index
87	Index
88	Index
89	Index
90	Index
91	Index
92	Index
93	Index
94	Index
95	Index
96	Index
97	Index
98	Index
99	Index
100	Index

वनवुन

तृतीय खण्ड

[यज्ञोपवीत एवं मेखला-संस्कार]

१५५५

१५५५

(१५५५-१५५५)

प्रथम भाग

लिवुन तु मांन्जिरात*

*अमि खांतुरु वुछिव प्रथम खण्डुक
प्रथम भाग तु द्वितीय भाग, पृष्ठ ११-२२।
लिवुनुक तु मांन्जिराच-होन्द वनवुन
छु कुनुय तु यकसान त्रनुवुन्य संस्कारन,
येनी मेखलायि, कोरिलंगुनस तु
न्येचिव्यलंगुनस ॥

॥ ॐ ॥

‘आर्यभट्ट’ च मूर्ति

आर्यभट्ट नाम भट्टकृतं मूर्ति
॥ ॐ ॥ ॐ ॥ ॐ ॥ ॐ ॥ ॐ ॥
ॐ ॥ ॐ ॥ ॐ ॥ ॐ ॥ ॐ ॥
ॐ ॥ ॐ ॥ ॐ ॥ ॐ ॥ ॐ ॥
ॐ ॥ ॐ ॥ ॐ ॥ ॐ ॥ ॐ ॥
ॐ ॥ ॐ ॥ ॐ ॥ ॐ ॥ ॐ ॥

द्वितीय भाग

दिवुगोन*

*अमि खांतुर वुछिव प्रथम खण्डुक
तृतीय भाग, पृष्ठ २३-३० । दिवुगोनुक
यि सोरुय वनवुन छु कुनुय तु यकसान
त्रनवुन्य संस्कारन, येनी मेखलायि,
कोरिलंगुनस तु न्येचिव्यलंगुनस ।

अमि तृतीय भागुक्य सर्ग १, २ तु ३
(यिहिंद्य शीर्षक छि क्रमशः “दिवुगोन-जायि
लिवुन”, “सामुग्रीयि वनवुन” तु “कलुशस
पूजा”- पृष्ठ २३-२८) छि मेखलायि-दोह
यिवान दुबारु वनवुन । बेशक, मेखलायि-हंन्ज
क्रिया छ्ये आरम्भ सपुदान क्रमशः यिमुवुय
त्रैयव सर्गव-सूत्य । अन्तर छु कीवल यूतुय
कि “दिवयगोनस” बदलु छु यिवान वननु
“हुमस”, येनी “दिवुगोन” बदलु छु यिवान
“हुम” शब्द इस्तेमाल करनु मेखलायि-प्यठ ।

अमी मुताबिक छु व्वन्य येमि-पतु तृतीय भाग
आरम्भ सपुदान येमि खण्डुक ॥

तृतीय भाग

यज्ञोपवीत संस्कार, मेखलायि-दोह

सर्ग १ - हुमुचि-जायि लिवुन

हेंजे,-

स्वन-सुंदि टुंगुरे तु रुपसुन्दि बेलो,
लमय वांलिव शेलय म्यंघ ॥३१११॥
जमुना-जल तु गंगय-म्येचे,
हुमस-क्युतुय लिवांसे ॥३११२॥
गंगुबल तोरुमय गंगवाँ-नौटुय,
फालिलु व्वाँटुय लिवांसे ॥३११३॥
गंगुबल तोरुमय गंगुवोन्य नावन,
हावसु कान्येन्य लिवांसे ॥३११४॥
जमुना-जल तु गंगुवोन्य पिवुते,
दीवुते कान्येन्य लिवांसे ॥३११५॥
महादीव-पतुकुय श्रूच पोन्थ तोरुमय,
हुमस-क्युतुय लिवुनोवुमय ॥३११६॥
शिश्रमनाग्य वंछुखय ओमुरावतिये,
श्रीसरस्वतिये कान्येन्य लिव ॥३११७॥
द्वधुकि हरु-सूत्य कान्येन्य लिवुयो,

ओरु यीयु ब्रह्मा खिरच वथुरोस ॥३११८॥
 वोशुनारि थोवुयो पोशुबाग लीविथ,
 दशरथ-राजु खोत श्राण कारिथ ॥३११९॥
 स्वर्गु खोत सालिग्राम अर्णुन्यि वेरे,
 धर्मच जाय लौग छण्डान्ये ॥३१११०॥

सर्ग २ - सामग्रीयि वनवुन

हेंजे,-

हुमस ब्यूठहाम ग्वर-ह्यथ तु पानय,
 स्वनु-सुंघ बानय वहारासे ॥३१२१॥
 येति छुवु माजि-शारिकायि-होन्द थानय,
 येतिकिस थानास दीवता ज्ञान ॥३१२२॥
 योत यीयु नारायण लक्ष्मी-सानो,
 स्वनु-सुंघ बानय वहारासे ॥३१२३॥
 ग्वडन्य खारुसी चोंग तु द्रुपुय,
 रूपय नाराणजूवाने ॥३१२४॥
 ग्वडन्य खारुसी चोंग तु द्रुपुय,
 रूपय कालुश वहारासे ॥३१२५॥
 खारुसी तेल मारेदु तु श्रुफल,
 सुफलु लक्ष्मी प्रावेहम ॥३१२६॥
 खारुसी तेल मारेदु तु बादाम,
 आदनु ज़ोयाय तु लशेनय ॥३१२७॥
 खारुसी तेल मारेदु तु मादल,
 आदनु-बोजुय लशेनय ॥३१२८॥
 खारुसी तेल मारेदु तु इन्जिय,
 ज़रुमुच यूनी च़ीजीयो ॥३१२९॥

मंजं रोबुखानस इन्निय सासाह,
 दासांस रुमु-ऋषोनुय आय ॥३१२१०॥
 हुमस खारिमय त्रिशलु इन्निय,
 ब्रह्मा विष्णु तु माहीश्वर ॥३१२११॥
 हुमस ब्यूठहाम पूरच-दांस्य मुखय,
 अमि सुखु बरिहैम वांन्से सास ॥३१२१२॥
 हुमस ब्यूठहाम दंछिन्ये दारे,
 हाराय-ब्रारे स्यदाय-स्योद ॥३१२१३॥
 अरुशे वंध्यमति अर्जनु-दीवो,
 फरुशस प्यठ कर कलुशस जाय ॥३१२१४॥

सर्ग ३ - कलुशस पूजा

हेजे,-

कलुशस पूज कर व्वत्यमि नरो,
 हरी-हरु तु हलुधारो ॥३१३१॥
 कलुशस पूज कर दर्भे-तुल्यो,
 टांम्पठ-कुलि वसुदीव-राजाने ॥३१३२॥
 कलुशस पूज कर पम्पोशु-पंत्रो,
 म्वक्तु-छंत्रु वसुदीव-राजाने ॥३१३३॥
 कलुशस पूज कर दशलूक-पालो,
 लालव-खुतय व्वत्यामो ॥३१३४॥

.....

कलुशस पूज कर अर्घु तु पोशो,
 स्वरिव तपु-ऋषव सांदाशिव ॥३१३५॥
 आदनु फोलहाम बादाम-पोशो,
 गोशस रंठथम पर्वतु जाय ।
 बरुग चोन सबुज तय म्यवु चोन खोशो,

स्वरिव तपु-ऋषव सांदाशिव ॥३॥३॥६॥

सूथिय फौलहाम चूठी-पोशो,

गोशस रंथम कुलिस-प्यठ जाय।

बेरुग चोन सबुज तय म्यवु चोन खोशो,

स्वरिव तपु-ऋषव सांदाशिव ॥३॥३॥७॥

लंगु-लंगु फौलहाम च ति टंगु-पोशो,

गोशस रंथम कुलिस-प्यठ जाय ।

बेरुग चोन सबुज तय म्यवु चोन खोशो,

स्वरिव तपु-ऋषव सांदाशिव ॥३॥३॥८॥

जीठिय फौलहाम गुलाब-पोशो,

गोशस रंथम थरि-प्यठ जाय ।

बेरुग चोन वजुल तय मुशुक चोन खोशो,

स्वरिव तपु-ऋषव सांदाशिव ॥३॥३॥९॥

हारिय फौलहाम चु ति पम्पोशो,

गोशस रंथम सरस-मंज जाय ।

चु ति छुख माजि-शारिकायि हौन्द खोशो,

स्वरिव तपु-ऋषव सांदाशिव ॥३॥३॥१०॥

श्रावुन्य फौलहाम दातुरच-पोशो,

गोशस रंथम छुटस-प्यठ जाय ।

चु ति छुख सांदाशिवस खोशो,

स्वरिव तपु-ऋषव सांदाशिव ॥३॥३॥११॥

भादुरचप्यतु फौलहाम कपुसे-पोशो,

गोशस रंथम डारस-मंज जाय ।

यैरिलूकि परलूकि परदापोशो,

स्वरिव तपु-ऋषव सांदाशिव ॥३॥३॥१२॥

आंशिद्य फौलहाम जाफुरच-पोशो,

गोशस रं॑त्थम बागस-मंज॑ जाय ।
 च॒ ति छु॒ख ठो॒कुरसा॑बस खोशो,
 स्वरि॒व तपु-ऋष॑व सा॑दाशिव ॥३॥३॥१३॥
 कार्ति॒कु फो॒लहा॑म च॒ ति क्वं॑गु-पोशो,
 गोशस रं॑त्थम पोम्परु॑ जाय ।
 च॒ ति छु॒ख ब्राह्म॑ण-ज॒न्मस॑ खोशो,
 स्वरि॒व तपु-ऋष॑व सा॑दाशिव ॥३॥३॥१४॥
 अनन्त॑ना॒ग्य-वा॑ते लो॒गुयो॑ गोशो,
 भव॑न-नागा॑स दि॒व्याह॑ जान ।
 चा॒कृब॑लु प्यतु॒रन॑ म्वकु॒लेयि॑ त्रेषो,
 स्वरि॒व तपु-ऋष॑व सा॑दाशिव ॥३॥३॥१५॥
 शुपु॒र्ये॑न्य-वा॑ते लो॒गुयो॑ गोशो,
 दिगा॑म्य-नागस दि॒व्याह॑ जान ।
 क॒न्युक॑न तु बालुक॑न म्वकु॒लेयि॑ त्रेषो,
 स्वरि॒व तपु-ऋष॑व सा॑दाशिव ॥३॥३॥१६॥
 नु॒नु॒र्य-वा॑ते लो॒गुयो॑ गोशो,
 गं॒ग्यबा॑लस दि॒व्याह॑ जान ।
 बु॒थ्यशे॑रि वा॑सान ल॒जिमो॑ त्रेषो,
 स्वरि॒व तपु-ऋष॑व सा॑दाशिव ॥३॥३॥१७॥
 दा॑रि॒द्य-वा॑ते लो॒गुयो॑ गोशो,
 शा॒रद॑बा॒लस॑ दि॒व्याह॑ जान ।
 मा॒जि-शा॒रदा॑यि-हो॒न्द दर्शु॑न डेशो,
 स्वरि॒व तपु-ऋष॑व सा॑दाशिव ॥३॥३॥१८॥
 पह॑लगाम्य-वा॑ते लो॒गुयो॑ गोशो,
 अम॑रनाथा॑स दि॒व्याह॑ जान ।
 सा॑दाशिव-सु॒न्द दर्शु॑न डेशो,

स्वरिव तपु-ऋषव सांदाशिव ॥३१३१९६॥

कन्यकाह रछेयि वनुक्यव ऋषव,

खारिथ तु नियिहम दाण्डक-वन ।

रामचन्द्रन सौथ द्युत युथ नु जांह नांशो,

स्वरिव तपु-ऋषव सांदाशिव ॥३१३१२०॥

वसुदीव-राजुनि धर्मु-पुरोषो,

जायि-जायि लंघथम देवानखान ।

स्वठकुव्य चीन्य तय म्वत्तुव्य पांशो,

स्वरिव तपु-ऋषव सांदाशिव ॥३१३१२१॥

.....

कलशुनि जाये व्वछय आन्तुदारय,

कलशस पूजा वारय कर ॥३१३१२२॥

अरुशे वंथ्यमति अर्जन-दीवो,

फरुशस प्यठ कर कलशस पूज ॥३१३१२३॥

सर्ग ४ - अग्निकुण्ड साधुन

हेजे,-

मैच्यतु पान्यिस खौत खंम्बीरय,

गंम्भीरु असि खौर अग्नय-प्यण्ड ॥३१४११॥

कैसुरि-कन्यि क्वंग तय पान्यि-कन्यि अमृत,

सौम्बुरिथ असि खौर अग्नय-प्यण्ड ॥३१४१२॥

अग्नय-कुण्डस स्वनु-संजु सेरे,

जेरि-जेरि असि खोर अग्नय-कुण्ड ॥३१४१३॥

अग्नय-कुण्डस चीन्य कैम्य खारिय,

अपारि खारिय नाराणी ॥३१४१४॥

अग्नय-कुण्डस स्वठकुव बर छुय,

हर छुय प्रारान दरशानस ॥३१४१५॥

वसुदीव-राजुन स्वठकुव बर छुय,
गोबुर छुख वसुदीव-राज्ञानुय ॥३।४।६॥
कृष्ण-भगवानो विद्याधर छुय,
ग्वर छुय प्रारान दरशानस ॥३।४।७॥

सर्ग ५ - अग्निकुण्ड सन्दुरावुन

हेजे,-

स्वनु-संजि मकुचे रुप-सुन्द दन छुय,
वन खंत्य चन्दन चटाने ॥३।५।१॥
अग्न सन्दुरावुसी चन्दन-गनय,
वनय वालुसी तुलसी-काठ ॥३।५।२॥
अग्न सन्दुरावुसी चन्दन-लुशे,
जिनिय-त्रुशे लागीसे ॥३।५।३॥
अग्नय-कुण्डस सन्दरुसी त्रुंगुलाह,
मंगला जंगे अनासे ॥३।५।४॥
अग्नय-कुण्डस जंगि कुस ओये,
मंगलादीवी तु नन्दिकीश्वर ॥३।५।५॥
नाराणजूवस मांगय मंगे,
कन्यक जंगे अनासे ॥३।५।६॥

सर्ग ६ - नारचबंध खारुन्य

हेजे,

आकाश वछुखय इन्द्र-गर चायुखय,
आयुखय रुचु-रुचु कामि करुने ॥३।६।१॥
दीवकी-माजी हुरि बेछेयुखय,
मुरि ह्यथ द्रायुखय रत्नयफल ॥३।६।२॥
कृष्ण-महाराजुनि वरुगस चायुखय,

आयुखय रुचु-रुचु कामि करुने ॥३१६।३॥

नारायण-सुन्द ध्यानाह सौरुथय,

श्राणाह कौरुथय गंगायि-मंज ॥३१६।४॥

अन्यिगटि कन्यन-सूत्य करिथ नालुमौतिये,

व्वथी सरस्वतिये तरुङ्गय गण्ड ॥३१६।५॥

अवुलय रंजुथय नांरुचबन्धु थांजुय,

शाबश शारदा-मांजीयेय ॥३१६।६॥

दाण्डक-वनुच ऋषबायीये,

दिवुरायिस मंगी नांरीबन्ध ॥३१६।७॥

वसुदीव-राजुन्य^३ आन्तन-मालिय,

दान्तनु-सूत्य खार नांरीबन्ध ॥३१६।८॥

वसुदीव-राजुन्य वान्यन्य कूरिय,

कान्यन्य-प्यठ खार नांरीबन्ध ॥३१६।९॥

वसुदीव-राजुन्य गाटुज कूरिय,

पाटिव्य खांरुथय नांरीबन्ध ॥३१६।१०॥

वसुदीव-राजुन्य प्वखतय कूरिय,

म्वक्तुव्य खांरुथय नांरीबन्ध ॥३१६।११॥

वसुदीव-राजुन्य असुवुन्य कूरिय,

प्रसुनुक्य खांरुथय नांरीबन्ध ॥३१६।१२॥

शाबश तस माजि यस माजि जायख,

प्यायख तु खांरुथय नांरीबन्ध ॥३१६।१३॥

सर्ग ७ - पौशाक लागुन^४

हेजे,-

फुकुकिय^५ प्यरन मुखु किविय^६ द्रायय,

सुखुसंच्च्य यंजमनबायीये ॥३१७।१॥

चिकुन्य प्यरन थ्यकुन्य बान्धव,

ईश्वरस्य यच्छुखय यंजमनबाय ॥३॥७॥२॥
 ऐक्यपूचि टेण्ड्यमान्ज नरि छयखय तारान,
 यायुमस छि कारान त्वलुमतुलाय ॥३॥७॥३॥
 ऐक्यपूचि चान्ये अरतलि-वंथुर,
 म्येथुर आये गुलिम्यूठुय ह्यथ ॥३॥७॥४॥
 छायकु-मांजी छायकु छुयय,
 ठठनदार दूरन तु जाल्य-जुमुकन ॥३॥७॥५॥
 पुश्यतु-मांजी पुश्यतु छुयय,
 न्वष छयख हरिश्चन्द्र-राजानी ॥३॥७॥६॥

सर्ग ८ - महाराजस ज़रु कासुन्य

हेजे,-

वरियस सौम्बुरमय मुठ तय करय,
 कृष्णुन्य जरयकासुयि-क्युत ॥३॥८॥१॥
 ज़रु कासांयो करु-मुठ सिवुयो,
 हंगु छोग थवुयो भवानि-बल ॥३॥८॥२॥
 बबन पनुन्य गौरुयो स्वनु-सुन्द खूरुय,
 ग्वरन कौरुयो चूडाकार ॥३॥८॥३॥
 दीवी-आंगनु ज़रु कासांयो,
 गरि करांयो मेखलि संज ॥३॥८॥४॥
 नाविदस निश व्वलु इसलाह करिथ,
 वस यारुबल खस श्राण करिथ ॥३॥८॥५॥
 व्वस्तयकारो खूर रटू अस्तय,
 यिना रुपु-दस्तय लोसांनय ॥३॥८॥६॥
 वसुदीव-राजुनि जाफल-जण्डो,
 छांगिस दिमुयो ब्रह्मयगण्ड ॥३॥८॥७॥
 ज़रु कांसिथ द्राख औबुरु-तलु सिरियो,

गौबुर छुख वसुदीव-राजानुय ॥३।८।८॥
 लूंग्य दूर तय खूर द्यू धर्मस,
 ब्राह्मण-जन्मस नांस्कार ॥३।८।९॥
 माजे पनुन्ये सीर वस बांविथ,
 चन्दुनुव तन खस नांविथ तु क्याह ॥३।८।१०॥
 सेरे-रांसय तन नावांयो,
 व्वटि हावांयो अग्नय-कुण्ड ॥३।८।११॥

सर्ग ६ - महाराजु ब्येहनावुन यंज्ञस-प्यठ^९

हेंजे,-

मालिस तु ग्वरस निश ब्यूठूखो,
 दैय ड्यूठूखो भाग्येवान ॥३।९।१॥
 मालिस खोवुर्य ग्वरस दैछिन्य,
 व्वन्य चें रैछिनय श्रीभगवान ॥३।९।२॥

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आचुमन करुन्य -

वसुदीव-राजुनि मंन्यक्रेकु गौबुरो,
 स्वन्य-वाजि-सूत्य कर आचयमन ॥३।९।३॥
 द्रधु ग्यवु गुहि गृमितु नाबद सौम्बुरिथ,
 अमृतु-सूत्य कर आचयमन ॥३।९।४॥

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ट्यौक करुन -

दातो करुस ताबेदारी,
 ग्वरो लागुस शेरस ट्यौक ॥३।९।५॥
 महाराज-सांबुन्य गुस्य गण्ड बागस,
 बडि ब्राह्मणु लाग दातस ट्यौक ॥३।९।६॥
 म्वक्तु-चवडोलस तक्ति-रावानस,

त्योक् लाग पादशे-देवानस ॥३।६।७॥

ड्यकु प्रजोलुय तु त्योक् वजोलुय,
म्वलुल गण्डिज्यस काङ्कनबन्ध ॥३।६।८॥

ड्यकस त्येकिस तु काङ्कनबन्धस,
माजे वन्दुसी चन्दनु-तन ॥३।६।९॥

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आदिदर्शुन करुन -

दशरथ-राजुन पोशु-ख्युर बोरुमय,
चन्दनुव गोरुमय व्वमनहोर ॥३।६।१०॥

श्रीफल-सूतिन करु आदिदर्शुन,
सुफल लक्ष्मी प्रावेहम ॥३।६।११॥

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अंगनस आहुति दिन्य -

अंगनुवतुर अंनिमय ताशेवानय,
अंगनय-राजु योत पानय आव ॥३।६।१२॥

अंगनुवतुर अंनिमय सरि-जानुकदुलय,
अंदुलय महाराज-सांबान्यो ॥३।६।१३॥

अंगनुवतुर अंनिमय बारे-बारे,
धारि-धारि म्यवु हुम सारि म्यवु-सान ॥३।६।१४॥

थलि-थलि फोलुहम पदुमा-पोशो,
फलि-फलि नाबद अंगनस हुम ॥३।६।१५॥

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अछुर धुन -

चाटुहाल-क्युतुय सामानु कौरुमय,
दूज मिलुर तय रंगु-कलुमुय ॥३।६।१६॥

चाटुहाल गछुनस बाजुत्य वथ छय,
सथ दधु-माजि छय दध दीवान ॥३।६।१७॥

कृष्ण गोम चाटुहाल वति मंठस मिलुरुय,
 कृष्णो लंजियो बैन्य तुलुरुय ॥३६।१८॥
 स्वन-सुन्दि दरदलु रुपु-सुन्दि कलुमो,
 ग्वडुन्युक अछुर छुय वुमावो ॥३६।१९॥
 वुमावो स्वयमसो त्यैविस-ते पैरिजे,
 ग्वडन्य करिजे प्राणायाम ॥३६।२०॥
 सन्ध्य-पासुक^६ तय श्राणुविध पैरिजे,
 ग्वडन्य सौरिजे दयु-सुन्द ध्यान ॥३६।२१॥

सर्ग १० - योन्यु बनावुन

हेजे,-

सुमनु कपसाह ववुनय आये,
 कृष्ण-महाराजुन्य यच्छये ॥३१०।१॥
 वसुदीव-राजुन्यन डारन आये,
 चूर दिनि द्राये ग्रूस्यबाये ।
 शबनम-लवि-सूत्य खासिथ आये,
 कृष्ण-महाराजुन्य यच्छये ॥३१०।२॥

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वसुदीव-राजुन्य जिछि-जिछि कपुसे,
 दपुसे कृष्णस करव योन्येहन ॥३१०।३॥
 रैथ्य वौथ तोसु तु अथ्य व्यछुनोवुमय,
 तेथ्य करनावुमय योन्येहन ॥३१०।४॥
 डालि वोत सुथुर तय बालि व्यछुनोवुमय,
 मालि करनावुमय योन्येहन ॥३१०।५॥
 शारिका-भगवतीय सुथुर कौतूयो,
 योन्य लौदूयो नाराणी ॥३१०।६॥

दीवृति व्यछुनुय तु कन्यकि कोतुय,
 योन्यि लोदूयो नाराणी ॥३१०॥७॥
 नाराण-जूवस मांगय^० मंगे,
 कन्यक जंगे अनोसे ॥३१०॥८॥

सर्ग ११ - महाराजस योन्यु
 नाल्य छुनुन

हेजे,
 रुजिथ गोण्डुमय दर्भि-डेण्टोन्यु^०,
 बूजिथ ईश्वर सोनुय आव ॥३११॥१॥
 कृष्ण-भगवानस मृगाजल नाली,
 माल्य छुन्यिसय किनु ब्रह्माणी ॥३११॥२॥
 क्वंगु तु स्येन्दुरे वथियो ब्राटिय,
 ब्राह्मणु पिलुनुस आटीपन ॥३११॥३॥
 दयु-सुन्दि धर्मु इन्दु-सुन्दि ध्यानय,
 ब्राह्मणु पिलुनुस श्राणयपठ ॥३११॥४॥
 समिथ तु कुकिलव थदि कुठि ओल यूर,
 माल्य छुन जाल्य-योन्यु नाल्य गौबुरस ॥३११॥५॥
 चस गव असुरन बरुग आयि बोन्नय,
 ब्राह्मणव गथ कर योन्यस-पथ ॥३११॥६॥
 त्रै बैन्यि थविमय चै व्यवहारस,
 योन्यु-लरु-तारय प्रारेहम ॥३११॥७॥
 बबु-संजु त्रै लरु ग्वरु-संजु त्रै लरु,
 शुलुर योन्ये प्रावेहम ॥३११॥८॥
 चौवुह पक्षुयाग दुसतथ शान्चय,
 ब्रान्च-रोस प्रोवुथम ब्राह्मणु-तीज ॥३११॥९॥

चै' दीवु^{१२} त्रै' नेथुर वथिय आकाशो,
 अन दीवु दशरथु व्वमब्रेशो^{१३} ॥३११११०॥
 कृष्ण छु मालिस तु ग्वरस नीशो,
 कृष्ण छु परान गायत्रैयि हुम ।
 कृष्णो गायत्री वछुय आकाशो,
 अन दीवु दशरथु व्वमब्रेशो ॥३१११११॥

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योन्यस च्यानिस स्वनु-सुंजु चैचे,
 कुकिलि कोतरु-बचे ज़ाव ॥३११११२॥
 योन्यस च्यानिस जंगि कुस ओयो,
 मंगला-दीवी तु नन्दिकीश्वर ॥३११११३॥

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च्चयशीत-लछ जीवु-ज़ाच व्वलुगिथ आखो,
 चाखो ब्राह्मण-जन्मस मंज ॥३११११४॥
 चित्रय-ज़ूनुपछु-नवुम दोह ज़ाखो,
 कौशल्या-मातायि रामु-अवतार ।
 रावुणस लंकायि गालुनि आखो,
 चाखो ब्राह्मण-जन्मस मंज ॥३११११५॥
 वहिकय-ज़ूनुपछु-च्चदुश दोह ज़ाखो,
 पार्वती-दीवियि महागणपत ।
 लम्बोदरीयि खेलुनि आखो,
 चाखो ब्राह्मण-जन्मस मंज ॥३११११६॥
 भाद्रपदु-गटुपछु-ओठुम दोह ज़ाखो,
 दीवकी-मातायि कृष्णु-अवतार ।
 शुराह-सास गूपीयि वरुने आखो,
 चाखो ब्राह्मण-जन्मस मंज ॥३११११७॥

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अश्वमेधु-यज्ञस यज्ञोपवीतस,
त्रै लरु आये जनुम ह्यथ ॥३॥१११९८॥

उग्रसेन-राजुन्य^{१४} कूर ब्वनु प्याये,
तेष्यस तु पुनर्वसस प्यठ ।

कृष्ण-भगवानुन्यि जन्मस आये,
त्रै लरु आये जनुम ह्यथ ॥३॥१११९९॥

योन्यस च्यानि स रूप तय रून्ये,
यि कस राजेरैन्ये जाव ।

योन्यस च्यानि स स्वनु-संजु चून्ये,
यि कस राजेरैन्ये जाव ॥३॥१११२०॥

यैहैय जाव कंसासुरुन्यि बैन्ये,
रनि जाव वसुदीव-राजाने ।

कृष्णो लजियो मांज तु बैन्ये,
यि कस राजेरैन्ये जाव ॥३॥१११२१॥

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सतनुय वैरियन कौरुमय लोलु-लोलय,
हुमस-प्यठ छुख शोलु दीवान ॥३॥१११२२॥

सतनुय वैरियन कौरुमय गूरु-गूरय,
हुमस-प्यठ छुख दूरम-शाह ॥३॥१११२३॥

चेरु तु बादाम लदयो थालस,
लालस हुम तय अरुणे रूथ ॥३॥१११२४॥

चेरु तु बादाम लदयो त्वंगुने,
असुवन्यि हुंगुन्ये हुम कारान ॥३॥१११२५॥

बानुकुठि कौडुमय चेरु-फौत दौबुये,
खौब दिथ छुहमा हुम कारान ॥३॥१११२६॥

सर्ग १२ - महाराजु नेरि व्वन्य भिक्षायि

हेजे,-

शाबश कृष्ण-महाराजुन्य बैन्यिये,
 समिधन थंन्युये मलांसे ॥३१२।१॥
 वसुदीव-राजुनि लालु तु दूरो,
 अथन समिधय-मूरय छय ॥३१२।२॥
 उग्रसेन-राजुन्य रिंक्षाबाये^५,
 भिक्षायि धारन द्रोयीये ॥३१२।३॥
 ग्वरन करुयो कंन्य-तंत्य^६ शिंक्षा,
 बीछिथ अंन्यज्यस भिक्षायि-धार ॥३१२।४॥
 हाथीपोरुच चान्द्य मंगुनावुमय
 भिक्षायि थालाह गरुनोवुमय ॥३१२।५॥
 दोहस ग्युन्दुथम तासस तु खासस,
 मासि तु गोहंम अंभीदे ॥३१२।६॥
 दोहस पयूरुहंम डबय-लत्थन,
 बबन ति गोहंम अंभीदे ॥३१२।७॥
 दोहस पयूरुहंम चाकयवात्थन,
 काकन ति गोहंम अंभीदे ॥३१२।८॥
 कृष्ण-महाराजस अथन वाज्ये,
 माज्यन ति गोहंम अंभीदे ॥३१२।९॥
 कृष्णनि ज्यनय स्यजु गायि कान्ये,
 नान्यन ति गोहंम अंभीदे ॥३१२।१०॥
 चाहंम ईश्वरजूवुन्नि ग्वफे,
 प्वफि ति गोहंम अंभीदे ॥३१२।११॥
 ट्येकिस-मंजभाग करुयो चिवय^७,
 जुवन^८ ति गोहंम अंभीदे ॥३१२।१२॥

तासस तु खासस कजिथम गेन्ये,
 बेन्यन ति गोहम अंभीदे ॥३१२१३॥
 नामु लदय कामुदीवु खसू सान्नि हेरे,
 मामुजूवु ब्यनुधुरस मोहरा त्राव ॥३१२१४॥
 भिक्षायि व्वछुयो रूपये तु मोहरय,
 शोहरत गायि संसारस अज ॥३१२१५॥
 भिक्षायि व्वछुयो रूपये तु मोहरय,
 ग्वरस थव पुति^{१६} खोरन-तल ॥३१२१६॥
 नीलयवटस खोर चोनूथो,
 ग्वर जोनूथो परमेश्वर ॥३१२१७॥

सर्ग १३ - यज्ञस वीद परुन तु
 आहुतियि दिन्यि

हेजे,-

यियिव मालि ब्राह्मणव सान्नि छु संग्गाह,
 धर्मच गंगा द्रायेवो ॥३१३१॥
 यियिव मालि ब्राह्मणव खसिव सान्नि हेरे,
 लागिव मालि ट्यौक पोश अर्घ शेरे ॥३१३२॥
 स्वर्गु-बठि पण्डिताह ओनुमय गारिथ,
 हुमस कित्य दीयु पोश चारिथ ॥३१३३॥
 यी कौर तल-पातालु-क्यव ऋषव,
 तति आयि वुछिथ तु येति कौर हुम ॥३१३४॥
 कोहु-तलु पोन्थ द्राव चाव नागुरादस,
 ग्वरन कौर बागस यागुत्थ हुम ॥३१३५॥
 ओगुन्य मेखल अहिरावाणस,
 त्रेगुन्य मेखल ताराणस ॥३१३६॥

अन्वि गाश ओयय कन्वि पोन्वि द्रोयय,
 वन्वि कुल ज़ोयय तु लशेनय ॥३११३।७॥
 गुलालु हावु-सूत्य नावु-सूत्य जुविजे,
 अंगुचि लवि-सूत्य प्रजुलिजे ॥३११३।८॥
 श्वन्य गौय रून्वन तय बैयि रौप्य-जौहुलन,
 हुम कर पादशेह-बौहुलन प्येठ ॥३११३।९॥
 छुन्य गव रून्वन तय बैयि रौप्य-डोन्वन,
 हुम कर पादशेह-बोन्वन तल ॥३११३।१०॥
 दिमुयो दिलासु तु करुयो व्वलासु,
 हुम कर गिलासु-कुलिनुय तल ॥३११३।११॥
 वसुदीव-राजुनि अन्दरिमि नीमो,
 ख्रमु दिथ छुहमो हुम कारान ॥३११३।१२॥
 कृष्णु-महाराजस वलुन्य धूतिय,
 दूप्य दिथ छुहमो हुम कारान ॥३११३।१३॥
 छुहमो दीवयकीहोन्द टोटुय,
 हुम कर किशमिश-राण्ठन तल ॥३११३।१४॥
 छुहमो वसुदीव-राजुन वज़ीरुय,
 अकि-अकि खंज़र अंगनस हूम ॥३११३।१५॥
 छुहमो दीवयकीहोन्द आदन,
 अकि-अकि बादाम अंगनस हूम ॥३११३।१६॥
 थलि-थलि फौलुहम पद्मापोशो,
 फलि-फलि नाबद अंगनस हूम ॥३११३।१७॥

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अंगुनक दुह खौत गगनुचि राशिय,
 काशीयि-अन्दरुक्य ब्राह्मण आय ॥३११३।१८॥
 दीवकीयि करेयि दुहुम तु काशिय,
 कृष्ण-महाराजय लशेनम ।

रुत्य फल दितिनस कृष्णनि राशिय,
काशीयि-अन्दरुक्क्य ब्राह्मण आय ॥३१९३१९६॥

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कैलासु-दण्डु-सूत्य अंग्न छुख खेलुवान,
बलुवान आसुहाम तीजु-सोस्तुय ॥३१९३१२०॥
कृष्णु-महाराजो अंग्न छुख खेलुवान,
गोबुर छुख वसुदीव-राजोनुय ॥३१९३१२१॥
तरिक्क्यव सूत्य शूभान कनुवात्य म्वलुवान,
बलुवान आसुहाम तीजु-सोस्तुय ॥३१९३१२२॥
यज्ञ प्रजुल्यव तय दछिन्य-दार गव,
भार्गव-राम छु हूम कारान ॥३१९३१२३॥
मन्दिन्यन सिरियस वक्त यैलि डोलुयो,
अंगुन हैयियो प्रजालुन ॥३१९३१२४॥

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हुम-प्यठ गुमु आय रामुचन्द्रस तय,
रुमु-रुमु करुसय रुमालि-वाव ।
मुवलि मादलि योम्बुरजलि ह्योत द्राव,
यैलि ज़ाव त्यैलि आव लुयिनुय गाश ॥३१९३१२५॥
वसुदीव-राजुनि योम्बुरजलि ह्योत द्राव,
गोबुर छुख वसुदीव-राजोनुय ।
वसुदीव-राजुनि मसवलि मुश्क आव,
यैलि ज़ाव त्यैलि आव लुयिनुय गाश ॥३१९३१२६॥

सर्ग १४ - वारिदान

हेजे,-

कैसरि-कन्यि क्वंग तय पान्यि-कन्यि अमृत,
सोम्बुरिथ खोरुमय वारेदान ॥३१९४११॥

म्यैचि तय पांन्यिस खोत खंम्बीरय,
 गंम्भीर असि खोर वारेदान ॥३११४।२॥
 रंथ्य वौथ वारिदान अंथ्य रोट दीवुते,
 सीवुते नाराणजूवाने ॥३११४।३॥
 स्वनु-सुन्जि मकुचे रुप-सुन्द दन छुय,
 वन खंत्य चन्दुन चटाने ॥३११४।४॥
 वारेदानस सन्दुरसी त्योहुलाह,
 मंगला जंगे अनासे ॥३११४।५॥
 अग्न सन्दुरावसी चन्दनु-गनय,
 वनय वालुसी तुलसी-काठ ॥३११४।६॥
 अग्न सन्दुरावसी चन्दनु-लुशे,
 जिन्यिय-त्रुशे लागसे ॥३११४।७॥
 वारेदानस शैयुत्रुह चारे,
 हारि वाज्य रनुन्य छत्रय-हार ॥३११४।८॥
 वारेदानस शैयुत्रुह गग छिय,
 बैन्यिये लग छय्य तु बोय लशिनय ॥३११४।९॥
 वारेदानस प्यौव सुभद्राये,
 अर्जनदीवुन्य भार्याये ॥३११४।१०॥
 वारेदानस क्या-क्या पजे,
 नून वरे तय मुहर-प्रास ॥३११४।११॥
 वारेदानस जंगि कुस ओये,
 मंगलादीवी तु नन्दिकीश्वर ॥३११४।१२॥

सर्ग १५ - ब्यैयु यंज्ञस-कुन

हेजे,-

शुराह-कूज अग्नमनन व्वमनहौर भर्था,
 अर्थाह बूज्य-बूज्य हुम कारान ॥३११५।१॥

लक्ष्मीयि करचोव नारायणस अर्जाह,
 चानि दोह चान्य भखुत्य निराहार ।
 दीवकीयि लसिनय वसुदीव-राजु भर्था,
 अर्थाह बूज्य-बूज्य हुम करान ॥३।१५।२॥

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रामो गंजिथम बुर्जुवि कायो,
 बायो खोतुखो दाण्डकुवन ॥३।१५।३॥
 पानय लजुथम लरि तय जायो,
 पानय रटुथम जंगलन जाय ।
 पानय ब्यूतुहम कोह दिथ छायो,
 बायो खोतुखो दाण्डकुवन ॥३।१५।४॥

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दशरथ-राजुन्य अमुश आसिय,
 राम-लक्ष्मण वनु-वासी गव ॥३।१५।५॥
 क्राजी मासी बानु किविय आसिय,
 अकिय कोन्दे पयुनय आय ।
 केह द्राय फुट्यवाट्य केह स्वनु-खासिय,
 राम-लक्ष्मण वनु-वासी गव ॥३।१५।६॥
 तिमय द्वनुवय बारुन्य आसिय,
 तिमन ओस राम लक्ष्मण नाव ।
 दण्डक-वानस फेरान आसिय,
 राम-लक्ष्मण वनु-वासी गव ॥३।१५।७॥
 तिमय च्वनुवय बारुन्य आसिय,
 तिमनुय ओसुय चतुर्वेद नाव ।
 ब्रह्माजीयन वखुन्यमुत्य आसिय,
 राम-लक्ष्मण वनु-वासी गव ॥३।१५।८॥
 तिमय पान्नुवय बारुन्य आसिय,

तिमनुय ओस पांन्व-पाण्डव नाव ।
 कालय-गरन छ्यपान आसिय,
 राम-लक्ष्मण वनु-वांसी गव ॥३।१५।६॥
 तिमय सतुवय बारुन्य आसिय,
 तिमनुय ओसुय सतुक्कष्य नाव ।
 सुमेर-पर्वतु बसुवन्य आसिय,
 राम-लक्ष्मण वनु-वांसी गव ॥३।१५।१०॥
 तिम दयु त्रिनुवय बारुन्य आसिय,
 तिमनुय प्योमुत त्रिकारण नाव ।
 ब्रह्मलूक विष्णुलूक कैलासु-वांसी,
 राम-लक्ष्मण वनु-वांसी गव ॥३।१५।११॥
 त्यैलिक्य भट्टु क्याह धर्मी आसिय,
 काश-दोह कांरान निराहार ।
 बांश-दोह ख्यवान बनु-सूर खासिय,
 राम-लक्ष्मण वनु-वांसी गव ॥३।१५।१२॥

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हीमाल-पर्वतस करिथय अटय,
 कूर छ्यख लोटय-रायेनिय^{२०} ॥३।१५।१३॥
 दीवकीमाली करिथय अटय,
 कूर छ्यख उग्रसेन-राजानिय ।
 कृष्ण-महाराजुनि चजियय गटय,
 कूर छ्यख लोटय-रायेनिय^{२०} ॥३।१५।१४॥

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अवलुकि कवुलो लवु धू खोरन,
 ग्वरन सृत्य कर श्रूकु मान-मान ।
 खोरन लवु धू जपुके जोरो,

ग्वरो वन्दुयो पादन रथ ॥३।१५।१५॥

धारान^{२१} द्रायस जपुके जोरो,

फेरान वांचुस च्योन डेरयबल ।

खुनुमूहु जाय च्यांन्य हर्षेश्वरो^{२२},

ग्वरो वन्दुयो पादन रथ ॥३।१५।१६॥

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ब्राह्मणु-न्येचिव्यो मन्य क्योहो वुजुयो,

संध्यपासुक^{२३} तय श्राणय-व्यध^{२४} ॥३।१५।१७॥

ग्वरन कोरुयो कन्य-तल्य^{२५} शब्दाह,

रबुदाह^{२६} नीरिनय दयु-सुन्द ह्यूह ॥३।१५।१८॥

सर्ग १६ - मण्डुलिस वनवुन

हेजे,-

अरुशे वंथिमति अर्जन-दीवो,

फरुशस प्यठ कर मण्डुलिस जाय ॥३।१६।१॥

मण्डुलिचि जायि विस्तारु लिवुयो,

अवतारु कृष्णय-जूवाने ॥३।१६।२॥

अरशु वोथ अर्जन-दीव मण्डुल लौग लेखुने,

फरशु-प्यठ कृष्णजुव वुछुने आव ॥३।१६।३॥

मण्डुल लेखांयो सिरियु-प्रकाशो,

नकोश ओनुमय लेखाने ॥३।१६।४॥

मण्डुल लेखांयो लालु-अमीरो,

मूरत छय बालु-श्रीकृष्णान्ये ॥३।१६।५॥

मण्डुल लेखांयो जानावार करिय,

पानु भगवान ओय लेखाने ॥३।१६।६॥

मण्डुल लेखांयो सते रंगे,

जंगे ओयो परमीश्वर ॥३।१६।७॥

मण्डुलिश चा॑निस कर॒चम पोशुं-थरे,
 गरि ल्यूखुय हरिच॑न्द्र-राजा॑ने ॥३१९६।८॥
 मण्डुलिस चा॑निस भा॑न्जि-हे॑न्ध च॒रन,
 सर॒क्य पम्पोश प्रजुलान छिय ॥३१९६।९॥
 मण्डुलिस चा॑निस शु॒राह गरय,
 क्वंगु तु सि॑न्दुरे भ॒रायो ॥३१९६।१०॥
 मण्डुलिस चा॑निस यो॒कुफ तु चू॒न्ये,
 जू॒नि वो॒लुय कुनु-पा॑थुर तु प्रा॒स ॥३१९६।११॥
 मण्डुलिस चा॑निस ज॑ंगि कु॒स ओयो,
 मंग॒ला-दी॒वी तु न॒न्दि॒कीश्वर ॥३१९६।१२॥
 वु॒छितव ब्र॒ह्माजीयि॒न्य अथय,
 मण्डुल कथय करान छुस ॥३१९६।१३॥

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च॑न्द्रय॒तारुक जी॒न्थुरि वा॒ल्योव,
 मू॒न्थुरि तीजु-ब॒जि वा॑चा॒यो ॥३१९६।१४॥

सर्ग १७ - “शिव-बुक्चु”^{२७}

हे॒जे,-

१. पू॒जि-कि॒च मालय कर॒चम पो॒शन तय,
 वनतय रामजू बो॒जिना म्योन ॥३१७७।१॥
 कै॒केयी-मा॒तायि क्या॒ह डौल मन तय,
 ग॒छिथ तु राज॑स ब॒रचन॑म कन ।
 भ॒रत बै॒हि तक्त॑स राम ग॒छि वन तय,
 वनतय रामजू बो॒जिना म्योन ॥३१७७।२॥
 वो॒रु-मा॒ज आ॑सुम रामच॑न्द्रस तय,
 क॒डिथ छुनु॑नम दा॒ण्डक-वन ।

तथ्य वनान छिय रामायण तय,
 वनतय रामजू बोझिना म्योन ॥३१७॥३॥
 वोरु-मांज मु आसिन कांसि बालुकस तय,
 थरि-प्यठ गुलाब बरु गाछान ।
 तिय आव लेखनु शाहनामन तय,
 वनतय रामजू बोझिना म्योन ॥३१७॥४॥
 वोरु-मांज आसुम जानावारन तय,
 आम्पु-कन्य दितिनख मिचुर्य-कण्ड्य ।
 तिमन द्राय फटिथ हिर्यग्वगुलन तय,
 वनतय रामजू बोझिना म्योन ॥३१७॥५॥
 ऋषव यैलि बूज राम खसि वन तय,
 तोषान पोश लग्य सौम्बुरावुने ।
 रामस करुहव पोशु-वर्षुन तय,
 वनतय रामजू बोझिना म्योन ॥३१७॥६॥
 केह त्रुयि डेछ्यम संतीयि ज़न तय,
 यन्दुरस खारान गायत्रीयु-पन ।
 भर्था मानान नारायण तय,
 वनतय रामजू बोझिना म्योन ॥३१७॥७॥
 केह त्रुयि डेछ्यम राण्टसु ज़न तय,
 मालिस तु गौबुरस दिवान छ्यन ।
 तिमु छ्यय लैजि-ह्यथ नेरान ब्यौन तय,
 वनतय रामजू बोझिना म्योन ॥३१७॥८॥

२. श्रीकृष्ण महादीवु हलधरु रामो,
 कामन छ्यम चानि दर्शनु-चिय ॥३१७॥९॥
 रामचन्द्रु लगुयो सहसुरु-नामन,
 मायायि-पुछ्य कुवु गयस बदनाम ।

पामन लांजथस तु लगुयो नामन,
 कामन छयम चानि दर्शनु-चिय ॥३१७११०॥
 दीवकी वछांयि यारबल-तामो,
 अकि-अकि सामो आमो गाश ।
 तोरु खेच कांरान श्रीरामु-रामो,
 कामन छयम चानि दर्शनु-चिय ॥३१७१११॥
 दीवकी-मातायि डम्ब लजांमो,
 चौकिस तु मौदुरिस लंजुसो मंग ।
 बागुक्य बागबान तस डालि ह्यथ आमो,
 कामन छयम चानि दर्शनु-चिय ॥३१७११२॥
 दीवकी-मातायि ऋथ खचांयो,
 ख्यथ वछांमो रत्नयफल ।
 स्वर्गुक्य बागबान तस डाल्य ह्यथ आमो,
 कामन छयम चानि दर्शनु-चिय ॥३१७११३॥
 दीवकी-मातायि लुताश^{२८} ज़ामो,
 प्रकाश प्योमो त्रन-भुवनन ।
 त्रै-कारण तस वदुवे आमो,
 कामन छयम चानि दर्शनु-चिय ॥३१७११४॥

३. सुलि व्यथ न्येन्दुरे बालु-श्रीकृष्णो,
 मालु ह्यथ छयसुयो प्रारानो ।
 चतुर्भुजु-विष्णु-रूप हरिनाराणो,
 प्यारि^{२८} कोनु छुहंमो वातानो ॥३१७११५॥
 दारि-प्यठ द्वारिकायि छयसय प्रारानो,
 तुलसी तु मादल चारानो ।
 ब्रारिजून गयिमो हरि-भगवानो,
 प्यारि कोनु छुहंमो वातानो ॥३१७११६॥

बं आसुस बागस फेरानो,
 लक्ष्मणु कोनु छुख यीवानो ।
 रावण आमो वीह धारानो^{३०},
 प्यारि कोनु छुहंमो वातानो ॥३।१७।१७॥
 जटायु ओसुय नालु दीवानो,
 श्रीरामु कोनु छुख यीवानो ।
 रावण अस्मान्य ओस वूफानो,
 प्यारि कोनु छुहंमो वातानो ॥३।१७।१८॥
 अशोक-बागस मंजु छुम थावानो,
 राक्षसेन्यि पंहरुदर थावानो ।
 तनु मनु छ्यसुयो ध्यान धारानो,
 प्यारि कोनु छुहंमो वातानो ॥३।१७।१९॥

४. न्यथ पूजि लागस तुलसी-दस्तय,
 गछतय भगवान वुजुनावितोन ॥३।१७।२०॥
 वसुदीव-राजु खौत प्यठ लंगस तय,
 दीवकी-महारैन्य सत्तिय ह्यथ ।
 लंगुक अंगु-ट्योकि शूभान तस तय,
 गछतय भगवान वुजुनावितोन ॥३।१७।२१॥
 वसुदीव-राजु येलि द्राव वापस तय,
 गाड्यबान द्युतुनस कंसासुर ।
 स्वनु-सुन्द दाजाह सृत्य द्युतुनस तय,
 गछतय भगवान वुजुनावितोन ॥३।१७।२२॥
 आकाश-वांनी गयि कंसस तय,
 अठ्युम गर्भ छुय चोनुय काल ।
 तम्य तुज तलवार बैन्यु मारनस तय,
 गछतय भगवान वुजुनावितोन ॥३।१७।२३॥

वसुदीव-राजन अथु रौटुनस तय,
 वादु तम्य द्युतुनस गर्भ अनुनस ।
 तम्य ह्य्य धारिनस कुन्दस तय,
 गछतय भगवान वुजुनावितोन ॥३१७॥२४॥
 भाद्रप्यतु-आठम अर्धरात्रस तय,
 गटपछि-चन्द्रमु प्रजलनि लोग ।
 वृष छ्यस जातुकस तिष्य लग्नस तय,
 गछतय भगवान वुजुनावितोन ॥३१७॥२५॥
 ज्यवुवनिय बालुकन कथु करिनस तय,
 वसुदीवु म्ये-ति नितु नन्दु-द्वारस ।
 जसुदा छि प्यामुच ईशुदा छि तस तय,
 गछतय भगवान वुजुनावितोन ॥३१७॥२६॥
 वसुदीव-राजन तोरु वौनुनस तय,
 राछ छिम रावुश गछु कोर कुन ।
 हथ-मन कुलुफ छुम दरवाजस तय,
 गछतय भगवान वुजुनावितोन ॥३१७॥२७॥
 वसुदीव-राजु द्राव ह्यथ बालुकस तय,
 ग्रजान यमुना ब्रोण्टु आयस ।
 तमि मीठ्य दितिनस पादिकमुलन तय,
 गछतय भगवान वुजुनावितोन ॥३१७॥२८॥
 वसुदीव-राजु वोत नन्दु-द्वारस तय,
 यि थौवुन तति तय आव ह्यथ कूर ।
 राछन न्येन्द्राह पेमुच छि मस्त तय,
 गछतय भगवान वुजुनावितोन ॥३१७॥२९॥
 कन्यायि येलि दिच ग्वडुनिच क्रख तय,
 राछन सारिनुय लंज तति ग्रख ।

जल्द गायि कंसस तिम नादस तय,
 गछतय भगवान वुजुनावितोन ॥३१७॥३०॥
 हिंसा क्याह गायि तस कंसस तय,
 कन्यक मारुन ब्रान्दुकन्य-प्यठ ।
 स्वय वुजुमलु खंच आकाशस तय,
 गछतय भगवान वुजुनावितोन ॥३१७॥३१॥
 आकाशु-प्यठु तमि वौनुनस तय,
 चोन काल वोतुमुत नन्दु-द्वारस ।
 यि बूजिथ अंधिहेर गायि कंसस तय,
 गछतय भगवान वुजुनावितोन ॥३१७॥३२॥

*५. उमा-रुद्रस तु त्रिभुवनसारस,
 मनु-किन्य धारुणायि धारस ध्यान ॥३१७॥३३॥
 कैलासस-प्यठ क्षमा-करुवुन,
 उमा-दीवीयि ह्यथ यैलि गव ।
 वैकुण्ठ साम्पुन तथ कोहु-सारस,
 मनु-किन्य धारुणायि धारस ध्यान ॥३१७॥३४॥
 दोहु अकि ओसिय त्रैशुवय कारण,
 वीद व्यस्तारन दीवुता ह्यथ ।
 समेमुत्य ओसिय मंजु स्वर्गद्वारस,
 मनु-किन्य धारुणायि धारस ध्यान ॥३१७॥३५॥
 दक्ष-प्रजापत द्राव मनु-कामुनाये,
 तोत वोत धर्म-सभाये मंजु ।
 सारिय वेध्य तस जय-जय-कारस,
 मनु-किन्य धारुणायि धारस ध्यान ॥३१७॥३६॥
 गोमुत मंजु ओस मोहु-अन्धुकारस,
 शिवनाथन तोरु करुनस नु कथ ।

वुठ मुचूरोवुनस नु नमस्कारस,
 मनु-किन्य धारुणायि धारस ध्यान ॥३१७७३७॥
 करुन ओस पानय श्रीनिराकारस,
 अदु छुनुनोवुनस माया-जाल ।
 बडुनोवुन मंज मोहु-अन्धुकारस,
 मनु-किन्य धारुणायि धारस ध्यान ॥३१७७३८॥
 वजुलुय बुथ गोस युथ आसि नारस,
 जिनि-अम्बारस ह्यचुनस स्येह ।
 क्रूधु-मुख गोस युथ कालु-संहारस,
 मनु-किन्य धारुणायि धारस ध्यान ॥३१७७३९॥
 वनुनि लौग मनु-किन्य आखुर छु शोदय,
 मोदय वोलुनस^{३१} दीवन मंज ।
 यैति-योर लगु व्वन्य अमिकिस चारस,
 मनु-किन्य धारुणायि धारस ध्यान ॥३१७७४०॥
 वारु-पाठ्य यज्ञाह व्वन्य ब बनावय,
 यच्छायि प्रेमु तु भावुनायि सान ।
 पथ-कुन नावाह थवु संसारस,
 मनु-किन्य धारुणायि धारस ध्यान ॥३१७७४१॥
 ब्रह्मा विष्णुस दीवव सानुय,
 संनिधानुय करु आवाहन ।
 फकथ करुनु गंगाधारस,
 मनु-किन्य धारुणायि धारस ध्यान ॥३१७७४२॥
 यैति-योर पथ-कुन व्वन्य यिम आसन,
 तिम तस बासन-नु यज्ञस मंज ।
 अनुनस-नु जपु-यज्ञुकिस् व्यवहारस,
 मनु-किन्य धारुणायि धारस ध्यान ॥३१७७४३॥

बं-ति मन्दुछोवुनस सु-ति मन्दुछावन,
 ठठु-पांठ्य कथ पावुनावन याद ।
 अदु गछु पनुनिस कारस-तु-बारस,
 मनु-किन्य धारुणायि धारस ध्यान ॥३।१७।४४॥
 यी गंजुरोवुन तु जग सपुदोवुन,
 सारिनुय सालस वनुनोवुन ।
 दोपुनख दपिजि-नु भस्माधारस,
 मनु-किन्य धारुणायि धारस ध्यान ॥३।१७।४५॥
 “कृष्ण” यिथु-तिथु गरि-गरि शिव शिव कर,
 अनुभव-भावु-किन्य द्यवु टोठिय ।
 शरण गछुन गछि चन्द्रकलाधारस,
 मनु-किन्य धारुणायि धारस ध्यान ॥३।१७।४६॥

*श्रीकृष्ण-राजानक-विरचित “शिवपरिणय ” प्यठ उद्धृत ।

#६. दक्ष-प्रजापतुनिस जपु-यज्ञस तय,
 दीवुता आय पोशु-दस्तय ह्यथ ॥३।१७।४७॥
 आवाहन गव बहुलोकस तय,
 ब्रह्मा विष्णु-भगवान ह्यथ आव ।
 सतु-ऋष तति आस्य वीद परुनस तय,
 दीवुता आय पोशु-दस्तय ह्यथ ॥३।१७।४८॥
 अन्ध्य-अन्ध्य तिम यैलि बीठ्य यज्ञस तय,
 दक्ष-प्रजापतनुय दोपुनख ।
 आवाहन करिजि-नु शिवस तय,
 दीवुता आय पोशु-दस्तय ह्यथ ॥३।१७।४९॥
 शिवनाथ ओस प्यठ कैलासस तय,
 मांज्य-भवानि-कुन लौग वनुने ।
 दपनि कोनु आव असि कांह सालस तय,

दीवुता आय पोशु-दस्तय ह्यथ ॥३१७॥५०॥

माज्यि-भवानि फीरिथ दौपुनस तय,

आस्यख व्यवहारुच ग्रांगल ।

पनुन्य छिख पतु निन्य आस्यख-नु ह्यस तय,

दीवुता आय पोशु-दस्तय ह्यथ ॥३१७॥५१॥

दीवियि अमि-रंगु यैलि वौनुनस तय,

छुपु कर ईश्वरन गव यच्च काल ।

तोरु कांह दपनि आख-नु आस्य तिम मस्त तय,

दीवुता आय पोशु-दस्तय ह्यथ ॥३१७॥५२॥

अदु दौप दीवियि शिवनाथस तय,

ग्वर-गरु माल्युन दपनु-रौस्तुय ।

गछनुय वौनुवु त्वहि मंज वीदस तय,

दीवुता आय पोशु-दस्तय ह्यथ ॥३१७॥५३॥

बु-ति गछु आब क्याह छुम गछुनस तय,

पनुनुय गरु लोलु-माल्युन छुम ।

वैनिथुय गंयु रूखसत ह्यथ तस तय,

दीवुता आय पोशु-दस्तय ह्यथ ॥३१७॥५४॥

मायायि-हंन्दिसुय ज़ाम्पानस तय,

खच्च सृत्य ओसुस नन्दिकेश्वर ।

कंहरव-कनि शक्तियु आसस तय,

दीवुता आय पोशु-दस्तय ह्यथ ॥३१७॥५५॥

सुखु-सान वाच्च यैलि तथ थानस तय,

ब्रौठु कांह द्रास-नु तु गंयि क्षूबस ।

क्याह-तान्य गोसु छुख सोन व्वन्दस तय,

दीवुता आय पोशु-दस्तय ह्यथ ॥३१७॥५६॥

स्यौदुय गंयु खच्च प्यठ होमस तय,

वनुनि लंज प्रजापतुसुय कुन ।
 च्यानि सालु रौस्तुय पानु आयस तय,
 दीवुता आय पोशु-दस्तय ह्यथ ॥३।१७।५७॥
 है-है क्याजि गोख मंज-मोहस तय,
 मंशुरोवुथन च्यै जगदीश्वर ।
 आवाहन यैति कोनु कौरवोस तय,
 दीवुता आय पोशु-दस्तय ह्यथ ॥३।१७।५८॥
 प्रजापतुनुय तोरु दोपुनस तय,
 कस सूरुमंतिसुय संन्यासिस ।
 न्यथुनंसुय कलु-मालु नाल्य छ्यस तय,
 दीवुता आय पोशु-दस्तय ह्यथ ॥३।१७।५९॥
 सालस अनुहान राजु-रंगस तय,
 मन्दुछाविहेम म्ये-ति सारिनुय मंज ।
 शरमन्दु करिहेम मंज मारुकस तय,
 दीवुता आय पोशु-दस्तय ह्यथ ॥३।१७।६०॥
 सपुग्वसान्यिस कालुकण्ठस तय,
 ब्यहन-जाय छ्यस शिमशानन प्यठ ।
 ठण्डायाह च्यथ आसान छु मस्त तय,
 दीवुता आय पोशु-दस्तय ह्यथ ॥३।१७।६१॥
 दीवियि दोपनस वनान छुख कस तय,
 सुय छुय आसुवुन त्रिभुवन-सार ।
 अमि कथि नाश व्वन्य पजिय बनुनस तय,
 दीवुता आय पोशु-दस्तय ह्यथ ॥३।१७।६२॥
 यि बूजिथ तान्य गयु मंज क्रूथस तय,
 अश्ववद्ध पदु-सूत्य ह्यचुनस रेह^{३३} ।
 जय भविनस ज्वालामुख-रूपस तय,

दीवृता आय पोशु-दस्तय ह्यथ ॥३१७१६३॥

ज्वालायु-रूपस पूज करुहंस तय,

“कृष्ण” वनि लीला बोज्यस स्वय ।

खिवि छयख आसुवन्य रखान जगतस तय,

दीवृता आय पोशु-दस्तय ह्यथ ॥३१७१६४॥

श्रीकृष्ण-राजानक-विरचित “शिवपरिणय ” प्यठ उद्धृत ।

७. ह्यकुखय जुवु^{३३} गछि सुलि वुजोनूय^{३४},

परमरूप गछि धारोनूये^{३५} ॥३१७१६५॥

राजस बबस तु माजि गछि ज्योनूय,

जन्मस यिथ तु गछि जानोनूय ।

जन्मस यिथ गछि कर्म पूरोनूय,

परमरूप गछि धारोनूये ॥३१७१६६॥

न्यथ प्रभातन गछि वुजोनूय,

सन्य ब्रान्दु-फश तय संध्या-चोंग ।

तीय जुवु छुयो तति लारोनूय,

परमरूप गछि धारोनूये ॥३१७१६७॥

अन्ध-अन्ध नदियन गछि फेरोनूय,

अष्टदलु गछि मेलोनूये ।

दूर दू धर्मस^{३६} वातख कूनूय,

परमरूप गछि धारोनूये ॥३१७१६८॥

धनु सौम्बुरुन छुय कन्यि-डेर साधुन,

ज्यादु सौम्बुरिथ छुय राजुसुन्द माल ।

यी द्युत पनुनि अथु ती लारोनूय,

परमरूप गछि धारोनूये ॥३१७१६९॥

मनुकिस दानस ह्यचोम सन्दुरोनूय,

जिनि-कन्यि लोगुमस ज्ञानु-काठुय ।

तमि स्रूत्य व्वन्दु^{३७} म्योन आसि फुलुवोनुय,

परमुरूप गळि धारोनूये ॥३॥१७॥७०॥

पनुन्यन ह्यचोम बतु शेरोनुय,

परुघन ह्न्दिन्य ह्यैतिमो पाप ।

शापस तु दयस गळि खोचोनुय,

परमुरूप गळि धारोनूये ॥३॥१७॥७१॥

बरु-प्यटु फकीरस माफ^{३८} लगिनु कारुन,

पापस गळि खोचोनुये ।

तमि पापु-मंजु छुनु कुनि म्वकुलोनुय,

परमुरूप गळि धारोनूये ॥३॥१७॥७२॥

हूनिस हून्यम्यट गळि त्रावान्निय,

वरियस समुनय चोवुह सेर ।

ग्वडुनिचि डेडि छुय ती लारोनुय,

परमुरूप गळि धारोनूये ॥३॥१७॥७३॥

क्याह छुख जुवो न्याय करुवोनुय,

कांह-ति नो दाय दपुवोनूये ।

युथुय आख त्युथुय छुय गछुन न्यथुनोनुय,

परमुरूप गळि धारोनूये ॥३॥१७॥७४॥

क्याजि छुख जुवो लूभ करुवोनुय,

चु मु दफ सोरुय छु म्योनूये ।

पतु नो दिवान फौत कांह-ति प्रोनुय,

परमुरूप गळि धारोनूये ॥३॥१७॥७५॥

गगुरायि वुजुमलि गळि नेरोनुय,

घवु आसि कुनि-कन्यि नोनूये ।

लभुहंन तु भावुहंस हाल पनोनुय,

परमुरूप गळि धारोनूये ॥३॥१७॥७६॥

८. परस कोर उपकार पानु व्रतुधारी,
 तवय आव सुदर्शन अवतारिय ॥३१७१७७॥
 वसुदीव-राजु^{३६} ओस पर-उपकारी,
 भण्डारु दीवान संन्यास्यन ।
 श्रीकृष्ण^{३०} छुम करान दुनियादारी,
 तवय आव सुदर्शन अवतारिय ॥३१७१७८॥
 ग्वरु-सुन्दि योन्यु-सूत्य गोख ब्रह्मचारी,
 बबु-सुन्दि योन्यु-सूत्य गोख ब्राह्मण ।
 हेहरु-सुन्दि योन्यु-सूत्य बनख संसारी,
 तवय आव सुदर्शन अवतारिय ॥३१७१७९॥
 मत्स्यरूप यैलि आव क्रमु-अवतारिय,
 पृथिवीयि जल गव ज़ारीये ।
 पृथिवी खारुन वराह-अवतारिय,
 तवय आव सुदर्शन अवतारिय ॥३१७१८०॥
 हिरण्यकष्य क्या ओस बद अहंकारी,
 प्रहलाद लोंगुस करुनि ज़ारीये ।
 नरुसिंह धोरुथ निराकारिय,
 तवय आव सुदर्शन अवतारिय ॥३१७१८१॥
 भार्गव-राम यैलि आव अवतारिय,
 खाली सपुन्य तीरु-नारीये ।
 अकि-अकि तीरु कृत्य क्षत्रिय मारिय,
 तवय आव सुदर्शन अवतारिय ॥३१७१८२॥
 विष्णु-रूप यैलि आख कृष्ण-अवतारिय,
 गोकुलुक्य मुक्त गयि सारीये ।
 भूतुराच वोलिथ पापुन्य मारिय,
 तवय आव सुदर्शन अवतारिय ॥३१७१८३॥

बुद्ध-रूप धारिथ करुथ हुशुयारी,
 कलियुग गव गिरिफतारीये ।
 तिम ति म्वकुलाव्यथख नरकुनि नारिय^{११},
 तवय आव सुदर्शन अवतारिय ॥३॥१७॥८४॥
 लोलु-फल दिमुहय खेन्य चारच-चारिय,
 गण्डुहय जामु जरुकारीये ।
 वन्दुहय जुव कासतम म्ये लाचारी,
 तवय आव सुदर्शन अवतारिय ॥३॥१७॥८५॥

६. चख^{१२} छुन त्राविथ रुत जायि-जाये,
 रोज संसारु-निश निर्माये^{१३} ॥३॥१७॥८६॥
 वितस्तायि तु चन्द्रभागाये,
 गोदावरीयि तु गंगाये ।
 तन तु मन नाविथ खसू जमुनाये,
 रोज संसारु-निश निर्माये ॥३॥१७॥८७॥
 ग्वरस ब्रौठ-ब्रौठ तीर्थ-यात्राये,
 शेरस^{१४} पतु-पतु गाल्यजे पान ।
 स्वय बंड य्वसु शेरस-ब्रौठ द्राये,
 रोज संसारु-निश निर्माये ॥३॥१७॥८८॥
 अपारि वुलुरय तुलुराह द्राये,
 यपारि कुलिस-प्यठ यूरुन ओल ।
 तुलुराह छ्ये वंजुमुच माछुचि माये,
 रोज संसारु-निश निर्माये ॥३॥१७॥८९॥
 संध्याकालस तारक द्राये,
 बुध शुक्र तय बृहस्पत ।
 गाश आव गटु रूज संग्रुचि-छाये,
 रोज संसारु-निश निर्माये ॥३॥१७॥९०॥

१०. अथि ह्यथ स्मरण नाल्य जपमाला,
 ज्वाला जगि^{४५} रछि पादन-तल ॥३१७१६१॥
 गरि छुम पीठस-प्यठ इन्द्राज्ञा,
 दिमुसय प्युर तय खारुसय पन ।
 सु ति छुम लादनि-रौस रोजगारा,
 ज्वाला जगि रछि पादन-तल ॥३१७१६२॥
 जागीर गौछुम ब्रनुकूटहारा,
 मुनिथ तु वालुहंस छत्रयहार ।
 दीवियन तु दीवताहन करुहा सालाह,
 ज्वाला जगि रछि पादन-तल ॥३१७१६३॥
 युस भर्था बोजि भार्यायि जाराह,
 तस गछि कांछुन द्वछि-द्वछि आय ।
 खसुन गछ्यस होस्त तय वलुन जोरि-शालाह,
 ज्वाला जगि रछि पादन-तल ॥३१७१६४॥
 युस नु भर्था बोजि भार्यायि जाराह,
 तसुन्दिस मनुसुय मा लागि ग्राय ।
 तस गछि आसुन डम्बिकुय लालाह,
 ज्वाला जगि रछि पादन-तल ॥३१७१६५॥

११. अथि ह्यथ शंख चक्र गदाधर सरदार,
 निन्द्रिहति कृष्णजू गछू बेदार ॥३१७१६६॥
 तुलुमुलि अन्दर छ्यम राज्ञा सरदार,
 पनुन्यन भक्त्यन बखशनहार ।
 तसुन्जे टांकानि म्वक्तुव्य जालार,
 निन्द्रिहति कृष्णजू गछू बेदार ॥३१७१६७॥^{४६}

१२. लछुनावि साहिबो तमाशुमत्यो,
 कत्यो छ्यम चाँन्य आसन-जाय, -
 कति-कत्यो छ्यम चाँन्य आसन-जाय ॥३१७७॥६८॥
 आसन चोन छुम पर्वतु-वत्यो,
 तत्यो छि फुलान बादाम-पोश ।
 बादाम-पोशन मालु करय बँत्यो,
 कत्यो छ्यम चाँन्य आसन-जाय, -
 कति-कत्यो छ्यम चाँन्य आसन-जाय ॥३१७७॥६९॥^{४७}

१३. शारिकायि शैछ लैज महागणीशस,
 अजिकि-प्यठ दीशस पीडा कास ॥३१७७॥१००॥

सर्ग १८ - ब्राह्मणन दक्षिणा

हेजे,-

वसुदीव-राजुनि टाठे पुत्रो,
 अछुन छुनुयो नैत्रयपट ॥३१७८॥१॥
 राम खौत वन तय तोरु कुस वाल्यस,
 तति कुस वाल्यस मनुनाविथ ॥३१७८॥२॥
 त्रुवाह-वरिषिय गोदावरिये,
 हँर्य वोलुये तति मनुनाविथ ॥३१७८॥३॥
 यँजमन यँजमनबायि करान मसलुहँचुय,
 यैमि गरि वालिंज वँछुय त्राव ॥३१७८॥४॥
 यिमय द्वार सौँम्बुरिथ बालय-लये,
 तिमय द्वार सुख सावुये गँय ॥३१७८॥५॥
 सराफकँदुलुक्य सराफ सारिय,
 सनु-शुवँजाह-रूपुय दियिव चार्य-चारिय ॥३१७८॥६॥

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चुय हो यिवन तु चुय हो आदन,
 चुय हो बागुक बादाम-पोश ॥३॥१८।७॥
 चुय हो वसुदीव-राजुन आदन,
 चैय हो गालिनय धनु तय धार ।
 चै गालिनय धनु-धार कांन्सि छ्यनु लादन,
 चुय हो बागुक बादाम-पोश ॥३॥१८।८॥

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कृष्णुन्यि यच्छे गंड मुचर क्वच्छे^{४८},
 बागुराव द्दच्छे-द्दच्छे धार ॥३॥१८।९॥
 स्वनु-सुंजि रिकिवे रूप द्यू दछिन^{४९},
 वन्य चै रछिनय नारायण ॥३॥१८।१०॥
 माजि-हंजु व्यसु छय बबु-सुंघ यार छिय,
 मोहरु तु धार छिय खरुचावान ॥३॥१८।११॥
 अश्वमेध-यज्ञस क्याह-क्याह पजे,
 तवय भ्रजे^{५०} स्वर्गमण्डल^{५१} ॥३॥१८।१२॥
 ब्राह्मणन दक्षिणा पण्डितस ति पजे,
 तवय भ्रजे स्वर्गमण्डल ॥३॥१८।१३॥

सर्ग १६ - महाराजस दस्तारस वनवुन

हेंजे,-

सुमनु कपुसाह ववुनय आये,
 कृष्णु-महाराजुनि यच्छाये ॥३॥१९।१॥
 वसुदीव-राजुन्यन डारन आये,
 चूर दिनि द्राये ग्रूस्यबाये ।
 शबुनम-लवि-सूत्य खसिथ आये,
 कृष्णु-महाराजुनि यच्छाये ॥३॥१९।२॥

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वसुदीव-राजुनि जिष्ठि-जिष्ठि कपुसे,
 दपुसे कृष्णस करव दस्तारुहेन ॥३१९६।३॥
 रथ्य वोत तोसु तु अथ्य^{२३} व्यछुनोवुमय,
 तथ्य करुनावुमय दस्तारुहेन ॥३१९६।४॥
 डालि वोत सुथुर तय बालि व्यछुनोवुमय,
 मालि करुनावुमय दस्तारुहेन ॥३१९६।५॥
 यैति गयस वोवुरचवान अथि-ह्यथ प्रैचिहेन,
 तति अनिम त्वरुदार दस्तारुहेन ॥३१९६।६॥
 वोवुरच औनुय त्वरुदार दौब्य औनुय मायुदार,
 बखतावार गौबुरो गण्डय दस्तार ॥३१९६।७॥
 माजि-भवान्य आयि मन्ज्य-भवसुरिये,
 कृष्णस-क्युत ज़रिये-दस्तार ह्यथ ॥३१९६।८॥
 दस्तार औनुमय गाहु लौगुय त्रावुने,
 ताह कौरुय माजे-भावाने ॥३१९६।९॥
 शेठ-गज दस्तार ओठ-गज त्वरु छुय,
 तम्युकुय ज़र^{२३} छुय शोलु दीवान ॥३१९६।१०॥
 दाय कम्य द्युतुयो विश्वामित्रिय,
 पैतुरिय गौण्डुयो खिरिकि-दस्तार ॥३१९६।११॥
 दस्तारस ओय दछिन्य पोछुय,
 यैच्छित लौदुय माजि-भावाने ॥३१९६।१२॥
 दस्तारस चानिस स्वनु-सुनु ट्यकय,
 ड्यकय-बौडुय नेरेहम ॥३१९६।१३॥

सर्ग २० - व्यूग बनावुन

हेजे,-

व्येगिचि जाये विस्तारु लिवुयो,
 अवतारु कृष्णयजूवाने ॥३१२०।१॥

व्यूग लेखांयो समि-समि जाये,
 शाये^{५४} श्रीभगवानांने ॥३।२०।२॥
 व्यूग लेखांयो सिरियु-प्रकाशो,
 नकोश औनुमय लेखाने ॥३।२०।३॥
 व्यूग लेखांयो लालु-अमीरो,
 मूरत छय बालु-श्रीकृष्णाने ॥३।२०।४॥
 व्यूग लेखांयो जानावार कैरिथ,
 पानु भगवान ओय लेखाने ॥३।२०।५॥
 व्यूग लेखांयो सते रंगे,
 जंगे ओयो परमेश्वर ॥३।२०।६॥
 वीगिस चानिस कत्थम पोशु-थरे,
 गरि ल्यूखुय हरिश्चन्द्र-राजाने ॥३।२०।७॥
 वीगिस चानिस मान्जिहन्ध चरण,
 सरुक्य पम्पोश प्रजुलान छिय ॥३।२०।८॥
 वीगिस चानिस शुराह गरय,
 मान्जि मरेदे भरायो ॥३।२०।९॥
 अछुरछि चाजि ल्यूखुय कछकरु-व्यूगुय,
 राज्युरेन्थि माजि थौवुय वीगिस प्रास ॥३।२०।१०॥
 चाजि ल्यूखुय व्यूग तु माजि थौवुय दछिन,
 माल्य-सुन्जि अछिय-गाशेरो ॥३।२०।११॥
 व्यूग छुय प्रारान रेग्यो^{५५} वसुमो,
 लसुमो तु वसुमो यारयवल ॥३।२०।१२॥

सर्ग २१ - यारबल वसुन

हेंजे,-

आंगन अन्दरुय गुत्थदुलु पारान,
 शुत्थदुलु सोन वसि यारयवल ॥३।२१।१॥

स्वनु-साज कोरुमय इन्द्र-सुन्दिस गुरिस,
 जुरिस उग्रयसेनानिस ॥३१२१२॥
 यारुबल वोथुहाम तोषान-तोषान,
 न्येथुरु-बाबत रोषान छुख ॥३१२१३॥
 कृष्णन मोङ्ग न्येथुर बबन कोरुस आमीन,
 जामीन चोयो नारायण ॥३१२१४॥
 मांज पांरुच लजियो पांजुय पकुनस,
 सादुय-फुटुजे नखुनुय छय ॥३१२१५॥
 दछिन्य योन्यु तु खोवुस्य मालय,
 बालुगोपाल वोथ यारयबल ॥३१२१६॥
 दन दरुवाजन स्वन छाकोयो,
 च्वन माज्यन-हन्दि गाशेरो ॥३१२१७॥
 गंगुजि-द्वध^६ तय दछिन्य^७ बावुस,
 वितुसि^८ प्रेष्युन हावायो ॥३१२१८॥

सर्ग २२ - यारबलु खसुन
 वापस गरु

हेजे,-

अमुना बजिये तमुना द्रोयय,
 जमुनायि ओयय सांल करिथ ॥३१२२१॥
 यंज व्वबुराविथ अथिफोल हैयिव मालि,
 खैयिव मालि पादशाह-बागुच दछ ॥३१२२२॥
 वसुदीव-राजुनि जमादारो,
 अंगनस दि मालि क्षमा-पोश ॥३१२२३॥
 बंड भवानी लदि प्रेष्योनुय,
 लौर-ब्योल तय छत्रयहार ॥३१२२४॥
 व्वगुने-प्यठुचि दरजयब्रारे,

वारि-ति खारुस क्षेत्रयपाल,
 सन्यिवारि-ति खारुस क्षेत्रयपाल ॥३१२२।५॥
 सन्य सन्यवारि तु आही पानस,
 खानस प्रेष्युन हावासे ॥३१२२।६॥

सर्ग २३ - आशीर्वाद

हेजे,-

यूत फल वन्य वारि तु कन्यादानस,
 सुय फल गूपियन वनुवानस ॥३१२३।१॥

इति तृतीय भाग
 (यज्ञोपवीत-संस्कार) समाप्त।

परिशिष्ट एवं तृतीय-खण्ड-संबंधी

शब्दार्थ पद्यविवृति कार्यविधिनिरूपण तथा अन्य स्पष्टीकरण

(KHANDA-III - Explanatory notes):

१. अंगन सन्दरनु-पतय छि यिवान नारचबन्ध खारनु रात-क्युतुय, लेहंजा
छु वन्य नारचबन्धन वनुनु ।
२. रत्नयफल = पुत्र ।
३. वसुदीव-राजुन्य - अत्यन छु वनुन यंजमनबायि-हंन्दिस् पिता-सुन्द नाव ।
४. पौशाक लागुन - यंजमनबायि-हंन्दिस् पौशाक लागुनस वनुनुन ।
५. फुकुकिय = हल्कु तु म्वलुत्य ।
६. किविय = किथिय ।
७. मोल तु गुरु छि बिहिथुय, वन्य वेहनोवुख महाराजु ।
८. पदुमा-पोशो = पम्पोशो ।
९. सन्ध्य-पासुक = संध्योपासन ।
१०. मांगय = ओही ।
११. डेण्टोन्युय = हल्यबन्द, कमरबन्द ।
१२. दीव = देवता ।
१३. वुमब्रेशो = वोछ ।
१४. उग्रसेन-राजुन्य - अत्यथ छु वनुन यंजमनबायि-हंन्दिस् पिता-सुन्द नाव ।
१५. रिंक्षाबाये = ऋष्य-कूरे ।
१६. कन्य-तल्य = कनस-तल ।
१७. चिवय = म्यूठ, म्वन्य ।
१८. जुवन = बेमन ।
१९. पुति = पुत्र ।
२०. कूर छचख लोटय-रायेनिय - यि वचुन छु आसान वनुन प्रथकुन्यि यंजमनबायि कुन
(यिमु नारचबन्ध खारन) । यिमु मूमाचि ति आसन, तिमन कुन ति छु आसान वनुन ।
२१. थारान = छंडान ।
२२. खुनुमूह जाय-चांन्य हर्षेश्वरो - यिथयकन्य गछि सारिनुय
खास-खास दीवताहन-होन्द नाव ह्योन, जैसे
ईश्वर जाय चांन्य सरिशेश्वरो, ग्वरो वन्दुयो पादन रथ ।

- मलुखाहु जाय चाँन्य हाटकेश्वरो, ग्वरो वन्दुयो पादन रथ ।
 अमरनाथ जाय चाँन्य परमेश्वरो, ग्वरो वन्दुयो पादन रथ ।, इत्यादि ॥
२३. संध्यापासुक = संध्योपासना, संध्योपासन-विधि ।
२४. श्राणय-व्यध = स्नान-विधि ।
२५. केन्य-तैल्य = कनस-तल ।
२६. रबुदाह = तोर-तरीकु, आचरण, व्यवहार ।
२७. यिमु "शिव-बुक्चु" (भगवान-सुन्जु अस्तुतीयु) छि यिवान वनवुन संध्या-समयस ।
 यंज्ञ छु हुर्पात्थ चलान ।
२८. लुताश = सन्तान, पुत्र ।
२९. प्यारि = भक्त-वत्सल, भक्तन प्यठ कृपालु ।
३०. वीह धारानो = कपट-वेशस मंज, कपट-रूप धोरिथ ।
३१. मोदय वोलुनस = मानु-निश वोलुनस, अपुमान कौरुनम ।
३२. अश्वच्छ पदु-सूत्य ह्येचुनस रेह - दक्षप्रजापतनि मुखु अपुशब्द बूजिथ वन्देयु दीवी
 ज्वाला-रूप ।
३३. जुवु = जीवु, मनुष्य ।
३४. वुजोनुय = व्यथोनुय, व्यथुन ।
३५. धारोनुये = हृदयस-मंज धारुन, गारुन ।
३६. दूर दू धर्मस = दूर गछ पकान धर्मचि वति-प्यठ, थख मु कड ।
३७. व्वन्दु = हृदय, मन ।
३८. माफ = इनकार, मनाह ।
३९. वसुदीव-राजु - अत्यथ छु वनुन गरकि-जिठचसुन्दिस रावु नाव ।
४०. श्रीकृष्ण - अत्यथ छु वनुन गरुजिठच-सुन्द नाव ।
४१. नारिय = नारु-निश ।
४२. च़ख = क्रोध, क्रूध करुन, क्रूधी बनुन ।
४३. निमाये = निर्लिप्त, अनासक्त (अर्थात् च़ख त्रिविध रुत यछुन सारिनुय तु रुत करुन
 सारिनुय मगर अनासक्त-भावसूत्य । "अनाश्रितः कर्मफलं कार्यं कर्म करोति यः । स
 संन्यासी च योगी च न निरग्निर")
४४. शेरस = भर्थाहस ।
४५. ज़गि = ज़गुतस ।
४६. यिथय-केन्य छु बैयन खास-खास दी

G.M. College of Education

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२०७८, ११/११/२००६ १५५५ अक्षर छयम शारिका

सरदार", "छवि अन्दर छयम ज्वाला सरदार", "शारदबलु अन्दर छयम शारदा सरदार", इत्यादि ।

४७. यिथय-केन्य छु बेयन तीर्थन तु तिहुन्दन पोशन-हन्ध नाव ति वनुन्य, मसलन "आसन चोन छुम तुलुमुलि-वत्यो, तत्यो छि फुलान व्यनय-पोश । व्यनु-पोशन मालु करय बंत्यो,...", इत्यादि ।

४८. क्वच्छे = द्यारु-ग्वचुरि ।

४९. दैछिन = दक्षिणा ।

५०. भ्रजे = शोलु दी, प्रजलि (cf. भ्राज् - दीप्तौ to shine, to beam, to glitter) ।

५१. स्वर्गमण्डल - यैत्यथ छु अर्थ यज्ञमण्डल, यज्ञस्थल, मेखला-संस्कार-स्थल ।

५२. अथ्य = अथव-सूत्य, अथु-सूत्य ।

५३. ज़र = ज़री, ज़रियु ।

५४. शाये = आसरु, संच, अनुग्रह-सूत्य (Orig. श्रय = आश्रय, अनुग्रह) ।

५५. रेग्यो = महाराजो ।

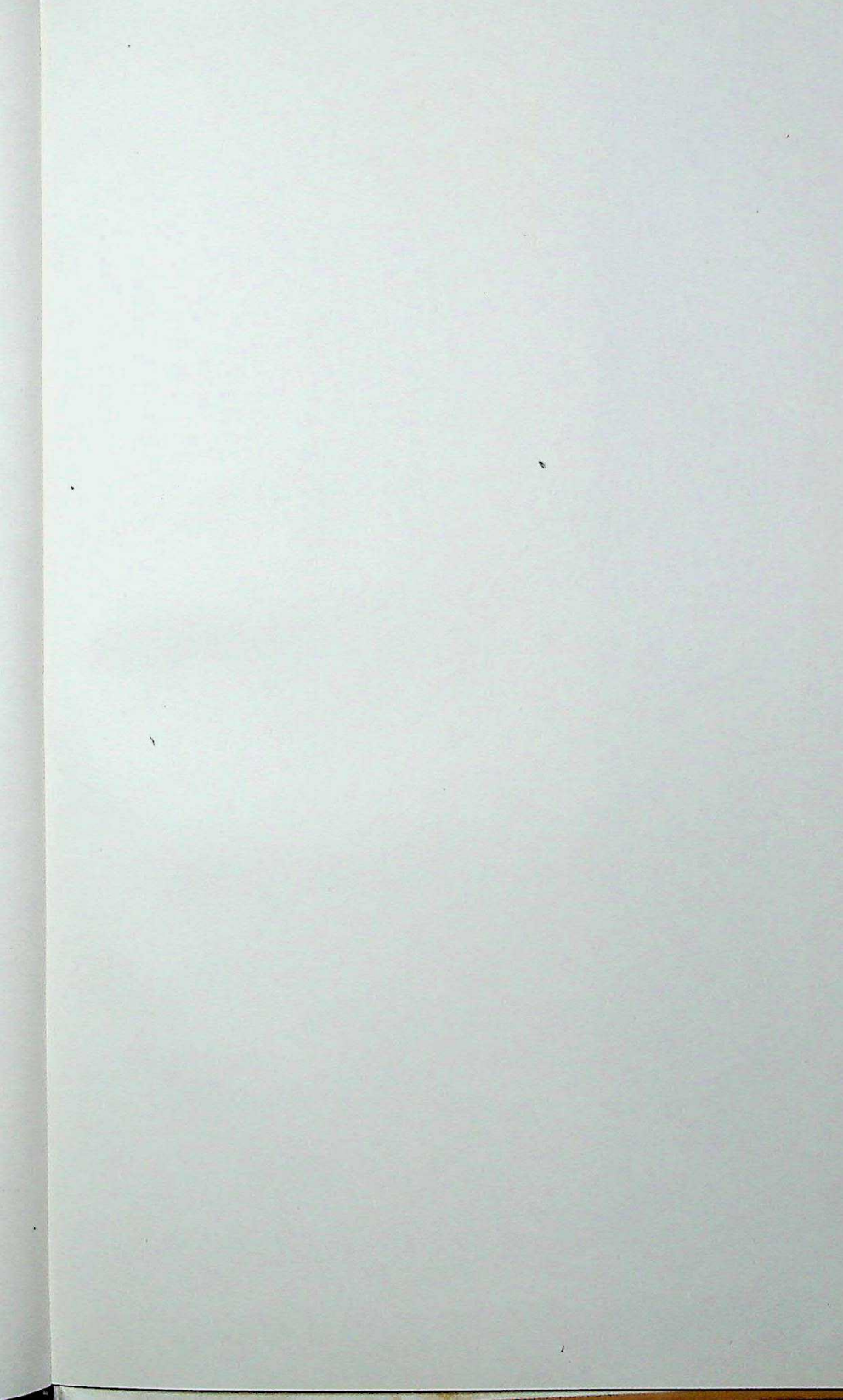
५६. गंगजि-द्वध = गंगाजल तु द्वध ।

५७. दैछिन्य = दक्षिणा ।

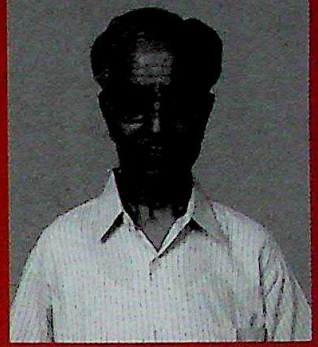
५८. वितुसि = वितस्तायि ।

इति तृतीय खण्ड समाप्त ।

इति "वनवुन" इत्याख्या गीतिमाला समाप्ता ॥







Born in Srinagar (Kashmir) in 1926 in a Kashmiri Pandit family of scholarly traditions, Shiv Nath Hundoo received his first lessons in Sanskrit language and literature and on Kashmir's contribution to Indian thought and culture from his father, Pandit Suna Bhatta Shastri (1891-1947). Later on, his mother, Srimati Janaki Devi (1895-1962), revealed her mind to him about the folklore of Kashmir, particularly the 'Vanavun' or the great concourse of folk-songs constituting the ceremony-chant of the Kashmiri Pandit community. These invaluable inputs from his parents shaped the course of his life and thought in the best traditions of the family.

Sri Hundoo published a number of articles in different periodicals from time to time since his early days. It was, however, only after his retirement from service in 1984 and a further decade-long stint of active professional life that he could finally, in 1994, put his hand to the plough to gratify his literary appetite. He commenced with his work on the "Vanavun", now completed and presented in this book, marking a pioneering treatise on the subject, besides providing for the first time ever a complete and unabridged text of the *Vanavun*-lore, the "oldest extant folk-genre of Kashmiri verse".



An adept in the *Vanavun*-lore and its structural details and gifted with a clear and distinct voice that enthralled the listeners with its charm and melody, Janaki Devi was the last icon of this great folk-genre and its rendition. Widely known and respected for her saintly disposition, her brilliance of mind and prodigious memory, her knowl-

edge of our scriptures and of social customs, conventions and traditions of Kashmiri Pandits was profound. Realising the imperative need for reducing the lore to writing, it was her wisdom and foresight that prompted her to transmit to posterity, through her dictations to her son, the writer of this work, just about two years before her death in 1962, the treasure-trove of this great lore, as set down in this book, but for which it could possibly, for the most part, have been lost to the Kashmiri Pandit community and to the Kashmiri-speaking people at large for all time to come.